

LABOR RALLIES FOR LENIN MEETINGS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York Times is worrying over the new stir in the ranks of the American Negro population. This time it appears they are not looking for salvation to the fantastic pipe dreams of Marcus Garvey but are inclining more and more to the idea that the labor movement is their hope. This does not mean, of course, that section of the labor movement that is dominated by William Green and the reactionaries but to the comparatively small section that is under Communist influence, and specifically under Communist influence.

A MOVEMENT to organize the Pullman porters is a straw which shows in what direction the wind blows. Just as soon as the Negro porters began to join a union, the tools of the Pullman company among the Negroes got busy, pointing out that the employees of the company would lose their seniority rights and other alleged advantages if they joined a union. Full page advertisements began to appear in Negro papers, boosting the Pullman company. Those advertisements were not paid for, at least openly, by the corporation. Ostensibly they were financed by a fake benevolent organization of the porters, which is actually a sort of company union dominated by Pullman officials.

MANY of the Negro intellectuals support the movement to organize the Negro laborers into unions. Others oppose it. Both fear the Communists getting influence over the Negro masses. At bottom the only issue between them is one of expediency. The movement will go forward however no matter who opposes it. The Negro workers will be driven by the pressure of exploitation to organize for their own protection. The American Negro Labor Congress, which was held in Chicago recently, was a milestone in the history of the American Negro worker. It is true that it was only a miniature of what future congresses with a similar purpose will be. But it is a long way from the dumb, slave-driven Negro of sixty years ago to the outstanding Negro of today who is learning to fight effectively against his real enemy and who is lining up where he belongs, with the workers of all races and colors.

THE sheriff and county attorney of Sheridan county, Montana, have been arrested, charged with the "obstruction of justice." This was to be expected. As was told several months ago in these columns the officials of Sheridan county, had the complete confidence of the progressive farmers and workers. They encountered the bitter enmity of the bankers, and the confidence men who had fleeced the farmers at leisure during the regime of the old party politicians. The blow was inevitable. But it appears the farmers are not taking it lying down. It may mean a more vigorous campaign to organize the working farm-

MEXICAN LABOR RAPS AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Workers Protest Forces Cuba to Free Mella

By ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON, Acting Secretary Mexican Section, All-America Anti-Imperialist League.
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—Reports are still coming in to the capital from outlying sections of Mexico testifying to the activity of workers, peasants and students of this republic on behalf of the Cubans oppressed by the present wave of imperialist terror on the island known as the "pearl of the Antilles." Latin-American solidarity against the common Wall Street enemy is creating a widespread movement which cannot fail to have permanent results, particularly if seconded by the working masses in the United States.

In the recent triumphant campaign of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for the release of Julio Antonio Mella from the Cuban prison in which American sugar kings and the corrupt Machado government of Cuba had placed him, the Mexican section of the league was exceptionally active. Many Teal blows were struck for the liberation of Mella and the twelve Cuban labor leaders arrested with him, with the result that

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER MAY BE FORCED OUT

Franc in Danger of New Inflation

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Jan. 20.—Finance Minister Doumer may go the way of his several predecessors—out of the cabinet. The possibility loomed today when it appeared that there is little likelihood of the finance minister and the finance commission of the chamber of deputies reaching any compromise agreement on a financial program.
Briand Will Accept Anything.
Premier Briand has now reached a state of mind, where, it is said, he is willing to accept almost any financial program which can be assured of passage by the chamber of deputies. M. Doumer has given the members of the finance commission warning that they must face the wrath of the French people if they force measures which bring about new inflation, but this warning does not appear to have brought the prospects of a compromise any nearer.

Make It a Thousand!

665
new subscriptions in
the first 7 days of the
LENIN DRIVE
for
5000
New Subs to the
DAILY WORKER!

RUSH!—Brother—Comrade—
Send in your Sub or Renewal.

FLORIDA MOB STAGES RADIO LYNCHING BEE

Victim's Screams Sent Over the Air

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 20.—No tales of war's atrocities nor of the tortures of wild Indians can eclipse the barbarity exhibited here in "civilized America" when the wanton lynching of Nick Williams, a Negro, was made the occasion of what was termed a "unique and entertaining" plan.
Spoke Impolitely to White.
Williams was seized while on his way to work, on the suspicion that he "had spoken impolitely to a white grocery clerk." The clerk, who had never seen him before this occasion, identified Williams as the impolite person.
Thereupon began the unspeakable reversion to veneered savagery. Northern guests were summoned from their hotels and real estate speculators were brot from their beds to "enjoy" the spectacle of butchery.
Broadcast Victim's Screams.
Suggestion was made, as there was a radio station near, that the "proceedings" be broadcasted. And so it was. The victim was brot up to the station, a line connection made and the shouts of the mob and the piercing screams of Williams as the mob tortured and shot him to death.
Meanwhile, before the "entertainment" began, an announcer called over the radio summoning all Florida to stand by for to hear the mob at its ghastly work, announcing that the particular broadcasting station had scored quite a hit over its competitors in furnishing radio fans this "feature."
There has been no one arrested for this amazing murder and no one expects that anyone of the mob or the participants will be arrested. That is not the custom in the southern section of the United States—and in the northern section, the arrests sometimes are made, no one is punished.
One marvels at the nerve of the United States government which refuses to recognize Soviet Russia on the excuse that the Bolsheviks do not conform to the pleasanties of American civilization.

Wage Raise Demands of 37 N. Y. Building Trades Hanging Fire

NEW YORK—FP.—New York building workers continue on the job pending consideration of their new wage proposals by the full membership of the Building Trades Employers' Association. John Halkett, president building trades council, urged an employers' committee to accept the union offer to remain at work at \$1 a day increase while the remaining 50 cents demanded is submitted to arbitration. Thirty-seven unions are trying to raise wages so that the minimum for all mechanics would be \$12 a day, for helpers \$10.

FOLLOW THE FIRST GIANT STEP



The Workers Now Rule One-Sixth of the Globe.

A Good Beginning.

HILLMAN GANG LOSING HOLD ON MEMBERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 20.—The defeat of the Hillman machine in its effort to terrorize the New York members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into acceptance of the policy of class collaboration, of betrayal of the workers' interests to the bosses for sake of "peace," was clearly shown not only by the mass protest at Manhattan Lyceum where the left wing organized around the Trade Union Educational League showed its power of influence in the tailoring trade, but also by the Hillman gang's own meeting.
Boasts a Little Early.
Upon failing to get the Cooper Union hall, the Hillman gang held a meeting at Webster Hall. Here Hillman himself spoke of how his gangsters had "wiped out" the action committee. Joseph Schlossberg, too, that great "idealist" had a few words to say, in order to show which side he was on.
But when Blumberg tried to speak even his own gang turned thumbs down on him and many people left the hall in obvious disgust. Quite a number of tailors who somehow had thought that they could come there to air their grievances were disillusioned. They too left.
Refused Right of Discussion.
For a time there was a terrible silence. Tailors wanted to discuss and ask questions. But the Hillman dictatorship decided that rather than allow

WORKERS MUST SMASH 'B. & O. PLAN' OR BOSSES AND LABOR LEADERS WILL CRUSH UNIONS

Workers of the North Western Railroad!

Beware of the "B. & O. Plan" and the Company Union!
Fight Against the "B. & O. Plan" and the Watson-Parker Bill! Do Not Give Up Your Right to Strike!

THE railroad workers in the North Western railroad shops are being asked to endorse the so-called "B. & O. Plan" and to establish peace and harmony in industry as embodied in the proposed new Watson-Parker bill. The labor-hating President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania system has all of a sudden become convinced about the great service of the unions and stands ready to sign agreements with them.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad was the first to establish the so-called peace and harmony and now comes all the rest of the railroads following in line. Every railroad president is talking peace and harmony but especially "efficiency." Why is it that these bitter enemies of organized labor are now ready to sign agreements with the unions?

The reason is that our union officials have surrendered to the open shop and the new agreements that are being made transform the labor organizations into "company unions" in reality.

The principles of the company union plan to replace the trade unions as an independent working class power with a machinery for consultation between the worker and employer, to eliminate strikes and speed up production.

What is the principle of the "B. & O. Plan" (Continued on page 2.)

NEW YORK WILL JAM FOUR BIG HALLS SUNDAY

"Every Worker Attend the Memorial"—Slogan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Four big halls have been secured by the New York Local of the Workers (Communist) Party to take care of the thousands of workers who will come together on Sunday, Jan. 24, to celebrate the victories of the workers in different parts of the world and to pay their respects to the leader of the revolutionary vanguard—Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov Lenin.

To Take Care of Overflow.
The Central Opera House, Miller's Assembly (Brooklyn), New Star Casino and Manhattan Lyceum will be open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Preparations are also being made to take care of the overflow crowds at these meetings.

Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, William W. Weinstein, and Charles Krumbeln will speak as each of these halls on what Lenin means to the American workers and to the workers of other lands.

Along with the speakers there will be appropriate revolutionary music to make this occasion one of the biggest celebrations that the workers of New York have ever arranged.

Victories in Past Year.
The victories of the workers have been many in the past year. Soviet Russia today is stronger than ever and is growing ever stronger. In Czechoslovakia the Communists were able to force the yellow social-democrats into the background and are the second party in the Czechoslovakian parliament. In Germany, the Communists have made great gains. In England, despite the activities of the fascists and the "yellow" socialist leaders in the labor party against the Communists, the influence of the class-conscious workers is growing.

Lenin's Spirit Lives On.
Thruout the colonial and semi-colonial world new flames of revolt against the imperialism of France, America, England are breaking forth. The Lenin is dead, his spirit is alive and is sweeping the masses of discontented workers and peasants onward to the realization of the workers' and farmers' government in every land.
Every worker to the Lenin memorial meetings! should be the slogan of the workers in New York for that day. Let the attendance at these Lenin memorial meetings in New York be the answer of the workers to the challenge of the labor-hating Coolidge administration in Washington and the plutes who have their offices on Wall Street. Every worker to the Lenin memorial meetings!

Lenin Memorial Meetings.
INDIANA
Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington, Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24—7:30 p. m.
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1218 Halfway Ave., Tom Bell, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
E. Chicago—Columbia Hall, McCook and Vernon St., William Simons, Saturday, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.
MICHIGAN
Detroit—House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids—Workers' Circle, Temple, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Muskegon—Modern Woodmen's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
MISSOURI
Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Earl Browder, Jan. 24. (Additional Meetings on page two.)

WAUKEGAN PLANS INTENSIVE DRIVE TO BOOST DAILY WORKER SUB LIST

By JUKKA SALMINEN.
WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 20.—This month marks the death of our great leader, Lenin. He is dead, but his memory, his work lives on! An ever increasing number of workers all over the world unite to follow the direction which he has pointed to us, to the workers' commonwealth. The working class can no longer close its ears to the cry which like thunder rumbles from hemisphere to hemisphere: Workers of the world unite! You have

(Continued on page 4.)

ARMOUR'S SPEED-UP SYSTEM MAKES ONE WORKER DO THE WORK OF TWO ON HOG KILL

By JUKKA SALMINEN, Worker Correspondent.
Under the speed-up system that is in operation on the hog killing floor at Armour & Company's Chicago meat packing plant one worker is forced to do the work of two. From the moment that the hog is shackled until the hog is put into the cooler—at every operation—the packers have cut out workers on the chain until the workers are so speeded up that they are not able to turn around as they would miss their operation and be "called down" and possibly fired by the boss.
The shacklers must start work at 6:30 a. m. They shackle the hogs and put the chain on a hook which is then elevated to the hog killing floor. This is a dirty and disgusting job. These men look as tho they rolled in manure all day long. For this work they get the low pay of 47½ cents an hour.
When the hog reaches the killing floor, the sticker starts to work—one man to each chain. At times the hogs come so fast

(Continued on page 5)

Lenin Memorial Meetings

arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 2 P. M.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

NEW STAR CASINO
107th St. and Park Ave.

MILLER'S ASSEMBLY
318 Grand St., B'klyn

MANHATTAN LYCEUM
66 East 4th St.



SPEAKERS:

JAY LOVESTONE BEN GITLOW
M. J. OLGIN
WM. W. WEINSTONE CHAS. KRUMBELN
AND OTHERS

CONCERT

Freiheit Gesangs Verein Lithuanian Choruses
Hungarian Orchestra
MARIA SCHUPAC, dramatic soprano, will sing
revolutionary folk songs

ADMISSION
50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at Workers Party office, 108 E. 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Bookstore, 127 University Place, and all party organs.

KELLOGG WANTS MEXICAN DEAL KEPT SECRET

Oil Outfits Sue to Retain Land

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20. — The Mexican government today awaits reaction to the statement of Foreign Minister Saenz that the new land and oil law is not retroactive or confiscatory. It is probable that the Mexican reply to the American protest against the law will be deferred until it is learned how the foreign minister's statement is received in Washington. Meanwhile efforts are being made to speed up the requests for injunctions made by some forty oil company representatives, asking that the operation of the law be suspended. This legal point will probably be taken to the supreme court and if it upholds the law then it is expected that the United States will take more definite action, in combination with other nations affected.

The Mexican government will stand upon its contention that the law is within keeping of its rights to govern its own domestic affairs and protect its natural resources for the benefit of Mexican nationals. Foreign diplomats in Washington are watching the Kellogg-Saenz exchange with close attention.

Mexico Outwits Kellogg.
There were a few smiles today over the manner in which the Mexican foreign minister circumvented Kellogg's demand for strict secrecy concerning the correspondence between the two governments.

At the time of the transmission of the American protest, and in the exchanges leading up to it, Kellogg insisted that the Mexican government not make anything public that passed between the two governments.

The Mexican government blandly acquiesced, and then proceeded to beat the state department to the public punch by issuing a "formal statement of Mexico's position" which, of course, not a document that passed from one government to the other, but which nevertheless is a paraphrase of Mexico's answer to the state department. And it was published, moreover, before the formal Mexican reply was handed to the American ambassador. Mexico's diplomacy is almost "open diplomacy" as compared with the secrecy observed by the Wall Street agents in the state department concerning the exchange.

Sub-Section Two of Section Four to Hold Educational Meeting

Sub-Section No. 2, of Section 4, Chicago, will hold an educational meeting Thursday night at American Musician's Hall, 777 West Adams street at 7 o'clock. Manuel Gomez will speak on Lenin and Leninism.

Postpone Disarmament Meet.
GENEVA, Jan. 20.—The preliminary disarmament conference scheduled to meet on Feb. 15 will probably be postponed until Germany has entered the league of nations, it was learned here today.

WORKERS MUST SMASH "B. & O. PLAN" OR BOSSES AND LABOR LEADERS WILL CRUSH UNIONS

(Continued from page 1)
O. plan? Recognition of the union officials as the agents of the employees and perfection of the machinery for efficiency of the road plus the empty promise that both sides shall share in the consequent benefits. Of course there are some differences which bring about a struggle between the company union and the B. and O. plan, namely competition, which takes the form of a struggle to see which can best serve the interest of the employee.

Whom has the B. and O. plan benefited, the workers or the bosses? The operating expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dropped from 82 per cent to 78 per cent from 1922 to 1923 while net profits increased from \$23,000,000 to \$43,000,000.

The operating expenses were further reduced to 77 per cent in 1924. What did the workers receive in return to giving up seniority and other protective rights and helping the company to weed out the brothers who were not efficient enough? What was the workers' share of the increased profits? Nothing, with the exception of the recognition of our officials. This kind of co-operation can easily be accepted by the railroad owners because it works even better for their profits and is not a bit dangerous for capitalism.

How About Unemployment?
Another achievement gained for the workers by this wonderful scheme was the loss of employment and increase in layoffs. In May, 1925, the speed-up system had worked so well that the railroad announced a reduction of shop forces. This operation was repeated in August, when 7,000 men were laid off at one time.

Our officials assured us that more employment would result by the adoption of the "B. & O. plan," but have failed miserably to prove this claim. What has been the effect upon the members of our unions? Has this plan done anything to strengthen the morale of the membership? On the contrary, it has helped to destroy all the interest in the union's affairs due to the fact that the men are now only thinking of how to run the shops upon more efficient basis. We are paying efficiency experts out of our own treasuries to help make more profits for the bosses.

Naturally, such a plan can easily be accepted by the railroad carriers who are interested in killing the unions as effective instruments to fight for the workers. Let us ask our officials the question: If our efficiency experts discover that 50 men can do the work of 100 men in a certain department, what are we going to do with the remaining 50 brothers? They are naturally going to be laid off.

The business of our unions is to fight for the elementary needs of the workers and not to become speed-up experts. This plan is nothing less than a company union in disguise and the railroad workers must defeat it.

Defend the Right to Strike.
Now we are asked to endorse the so-called Watson-Parker bill, which has been agreed upon by the officials of the unions and the railroad executives presided over by the notorious President Atterbury of "The Pennsylvania."

This proposed legislation means that the railroad workers give up their right to strike and leave their grievances in the hands of mediation and arbitration boards selected by the "Strikebreaker" Coolidge and should

arouse every intelligent and class-conscious railroad worker to an energetic protest to defeat this new betrayal. Brothers: Have you forgotten the betrayal and the shameful handling of the railroad strike? If not help fight against this new surrender to the bosses. The bitterest labor haters and politicians are hailing this so-called peace with joy.

The very fact that the plan agreed to by the officialdom of our unions in a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Atterbury is to be introduced in the senate by Jim Watson, life long enemy of the labor movement, is sufficient to condemn it. It is in reality nothing but a "No Strike Law" in disguise. When Atterbury begins to accept the policy of our officials it is time to get rid of those men who have betrayed our trust in them and surrendered our union to the railroad bosses.

The answer to these attempts on the part of our so-called leaders must be to organize a mass protest against this new legislation and demand the amalgamation of all the railroad unions into one fighting organization which will be able effectively to fight and improve our conditions on the railroads and reduce the number of hours instead of developing speed-up systems aided by our union officials.

Fellow workers:
Prepare to put at the head of your unions, officials who will fight against the employers, who will solidify the unions, who will force the employers to respect the labor movement. Fight to abolish the "B. & O. plan" and company unionism. Fight to establish real labor unions on the railroads of America, or unions which will win better conditions for the railroad workers and unite the railroaders with the miners and the rest of the labor movement.

Railroad workers, you must choose between class collaboration and slavery on the one hand or class struggle and victory over the railroad bosses on the other hand. You must choose the road of struggle and victory.

Chicago Committee For Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)
ers through Montana and all thru the northwest.

THE Producers' News, the official organ of the Sheridan county Farmer-Labor Party, is the leading farmers' paper in Montana. It is putting up a stiff fight against the frame-up gang. The only other paper in the state, to my knowledge, that makes a fight against the capitalists and their henchmen is Great Falls Town Topics. And because of that William Winterrowd, the editor and the business manager were arrested charged with libeling somebody. Town Topics has been on a vigorous campaign against the open shop elements and against the reactionary labor leaders. Persecution is the price of loyalty to the producing classes. But that is only for the time being. There will come a change. But it must be made by the workers and farmers.

THE gentleman who declared that the Communists "expended" \$700,000 on Communist propaganda in America during the last eighteen months must have taken his figures from Mr. Joseph Wise, former employee of The Daily Worker Publishing Co. Joe is a master at figures and seeing quite a number of workers engaged in carrying on Communist propaganda he figured out that according to the schedule in vogue among the reactionaries in the labor movement, the weekly payroll would amount to about ten times to what it actually is. Then Joe added a few hundred thousands for good measure. The only thing that worried us was that the news might bring in an influx of applications from the labor fakers who would serve any cause unless the personal danger is prohibitive, provided there is money in it.

ELON R. HOOKER, speaking recently in New York before the national republican club, told his audience that he had recently examined the budget of the Workers Party and discovered that the organization had spent almost enough money to bribe a republican cabinet granting that the Teapot Dome schedule still stands unimpaired. It cost only something like \$125,000 and a herd of cattle to get Teapot Dome from Fall and the consideration for which the other officials did their share in the deal remains a secret. But it is safe to say that \$700,000 would make quite a dent in any cabinet. Among those present was William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green extolled the virtues of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell.

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MEXICAN LABOR RAPS AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Workers Protest Forces Cuba to Free Mella

(Continued from page 1)
the Mexican section is now more firmly established than ever.

We succeeded in setting up a real anti-imperialist united front in Mexico. Without distinction of tendency or affiliation, practically all workers' and students' organizations joined with us against American imperialism and the servile Cuban government. The powerful railroad workers' confederation, the independent unions, and even the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor (CRDM), itself, decided to take up the fight on behalf of the Cuban Communist leader and his companions. Not content with itself sending cables of protest to President Machado and committees of protest to the Cuban ambassador in Mexico, the railroad workers' confederation instructed all affiliated district councils and local unions to do the same.

Even the fake socialist government of Calles, now being hard pressed by Wall Street, was obliged to enter into the protest movement, so intense was the general feeling that we were able to develop.

The Cuban embassy was virtually besieged by delegations that came from all parts of Mexico to protest against the imprisonment of Mella and the others, and to demand that their protests be transmitted to the Cuban government. Nor was the United States embassy, the official expression of American imperialism in this country, neglected.

Press Aids Workers.

The daily press devoted column after column to the Mella case and thus presented us with the opportunity of carrying on a tremendous agitation. We were helped by the fact that American imperialism is already hated among the Mexican masses, and because we presented the case in accordance with the instructions received from the secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, as an assault of the American sugar kings supported and legalized by their lackey, President Machado.

Senate Sees Protest.

When the agitation was at its height the Communists of Montezuma introduced a resolution in the Mexican senate providing that an official cablegram of protest against the imprisonment of Mella be sent to Cuba. This resolution was adopted and the cable sent. Similar cables were sent, at the instance of our section of the Anti-Imperialist League, by the chamber of deputies, by President Calles and by the municipal government of Mexico City. On the day following, Mella was set at liberty.

There were a number of comic incidents in the campaign. The Cuban ambassador presented a most amusing spectacle; he was frightened out of his wits, believing that the workers of Mexico were going to murder him if Mella were kept in jail, and he made such lurid representations before his government as to have resulted in, according to the press, an estrangement of relations between the Mexican and Cuban governments.

"Viceroy" is Angered.

Another curious spectacle was that presented by Ambassador Sheffield, the envoy of President Coolidge who is appearing as the undisputed envoy of Wall Street in his protests against the new Mexican oil and land laws. The Mexican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League sent a committee to Sheffield to protest against Mella's imprisonment, declaring that American imperialism would be responsible for the death of Mella if case he should die, weakened as he already was by his heroic hunger strike. But the "viceroy of Mexico" became greatly angered. He informed us that Americans had nothing to do with the Mella business, that Cuba was a free country and that he was surprised at our "impertinence." Other delegations—committees of workers—that went to the U. S. embassy to protest he refused to see.

We are not discontinuing our campaign now that Mella has been released. In common with the other national sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, we are carrying on the fight for the liberation of the twelve others arrested with Mella, and who are still in jail. We are sending out mimeographed bulletins almost daily.

New York Shows Police Pets of Capitalists Are Given Careful Nursing

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, an infant uproar in the New York police department over the expenditure of "funds" reveal the tender care with which the capitalist class nurses its "law and order" machinery. No such solicitude is shown for ordinary wage labor.

The recent demand of the Chicago police for wage increases showed that they were receiving \$2,200 per year. They wanted \$300 per year more, to total the \$2,500 received annually by the New York police.

Workers throughout all industry would consider this a princely stipend. The average wages for all workers in New York state and Illinois, among the highest in the nation, are almost \$1,000 below this figure.

But even the higher paid New York police, who keep constant watch on the property treasures of the richest city in the world—riches owned by the capitalists—must receive added attentions.

Richard E. Enright, former police commissioner, declares that \$30,000,000 in pensions and \$3,000,000 in public subscriptions to various police "funds" had passed thru his hands in the last eight years. There is a "Police Relief Fund" consisting of approximately \$1,700,000, of which "widows and orphans of members of the department, as well as members of the department who are sick or in distress . . . are the sole beneficiaries. There is also a police recreation camp in the Catskill mountains, "operated as a convalescent camp and recreation resort." This camp fund has numerous subsidiary funds under the titles of "Police Recreation Camp Chapel Account," "Police Recreation Camp Building Fund," "Police Recreation Camp Hospital Fund," "Police Recreation Camp Emergency Fund," and if there are any more they are not listed.

Not only is the physical and spiritual welfare of the New York police, as in other cities, well attended to, but \$7,000 was even raised by "private subscriptions by a few prominent citizens" to have the history of the department written up by the son of a former New York mayor.

It is also significant that the powder trust multi-millionaire, General Coleman du Pont is the president, and Louis C. Kaufman, head of the Chatham and Phenix Bank, treasurer, of the Police Hospital Fund that amounts to another \$50,000. Then there is the "Arch and Freedom Fund," under the direction of Rodman Wanamaker, department store king, raised for the purpose of establishing a war memorial, and last but not least the "Aeroplane Hangar Fund."

The attentions showered upon the police should open the eyes of the workers in the mines and steel mills, on the railroads and everywhere thruout the nation's whole factory system. Read today's story of conditions in the stockyards and see how vastly they differ from the easier road laid out before those who find a place in capitalism's police system.

There is a reason for this. The great army of unemployed, that stands daily at the gates of the nation's stockyards, for instance, makes it easy to discharge any worker guilty of displaying the least sign of discontent. The food barons are not afraid of the unorganized, helpless stockyards' workers.

But capitalism cannot afford to permit its police to harbor even the least discontent. They might see behind the sham of so-called property rights. They might not wield the club so energetically that must fall upon the striking worker in order to beat him into "his place."

It is hoped that the police will fight for even greater privileges. Let them organize a labor union to stiffen their demands. But let all workers learn the lesson that they get nothing from the employers that they do not fight for and win thru the mobilization of their own strength. Workers 100 per cent organized can not only make demands upon the bosses, but see that they are complied with. Becoming conscious of their class interests and their class power, these workers will realize that their goal is the ending of the capitalist system that so carefully plans to continue its existence. The police pets of the exploiters will avail them not at all against the popular revolutionary movement of the workers and farmers.

NEW YORK I. L. D. BAZAAR COMMITTEE IN NEED OF FUNDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—All those who have received a letter from the International Labor Defense office here with a combination ticket are asked to bring their dollar immediately to the office of the bazaar committee, 108 East 14th street, Room 22 as \$2,000 is urgently needed for preparation for the bazaar that will be held Feb. 10 to 13 inclusive as our treasury is empty.

Friendly Organizations, Attention!

All labor organizations of Chicago are requested not to arrange any dates to conflict with the Polish workers' celebration in Chicago on March 7, 1926, of the second anniversary of their fighting paper, Trybuna Robotnicza, organ of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Polish language.

The Best Writer in France—

HENRI BARBUSSE has "The Beyond" written especially for—and now running in

The New Magazine Edited by Robert Minor

READ THE NEXT INSTALLMENT ON SATURDAY! Together with other splendid features.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

MASSACHUSETTS.
Quincy—Jan. 24, Minutia Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.
Maynard—Jan. 24, Waltham St. Hall, 35 Waltham St., 2:00 p. m., J. P. Reid.
Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 18 Essex St., 2:30 p. m., H. J. Canter.
Fitchburg—Jan. 24, Suomi Hall, 801 Main St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish comrades.
NEW YORK
Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St., R. Zelms in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Lanesville—Finnish Workingmen's Association, Has, 1050 Washington, L. Marks, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Gardner—Al Schapp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Brookline—J. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Worcester—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

RHODE ISLAND.
Providence—Russian Club Hall, 14 Randall St., Max Lerner, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.
New York—Central Opera House, 87th St. and Third Ave., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Miller's Grand Assembly, 313 Grand St., Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East 4th St., Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, W. W. Lovestone, Chas. Krumboltz, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Jamestown—Jan. 31, Local speaker.
Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.
Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26.
Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27.
Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 28.

NEW JERSEY.
Trenton—Jan. 22, Palace Hall, S. Broad St., 2:00 p. m., Tallentire.
Trenton—N. Tallentire, Jan. 24, 1 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Verlin Sts., 8 p. m.
Erie—Local speakers.
Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Erie—J. E. Barker, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., A. Jakira and D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley.
Glasport—Finnish Hall, James Otis, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Covington—A. Jakira, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.
Avalon—Granville Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Union—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Verona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Riverside—Riverside Hall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Cannonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.
Pottsville—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
A. Jakira.
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Triadelphia—New York Bazaar Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Purgesville—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

KENTUCKY.
Newport—Robert Minor, Jan. 21.
Lima—Robert Minor, Jan. 18.
Cincinnati—Doyle's Academy, Court and Central Sts., Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Akron—Ziglar Hall, Vorla and Miami Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Canton—Canton, Wals Hall, 810 E. Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.
Nerfs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.
Lorain—Jan. 17, 2 p. m.
E. Liverpool—Branting, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Stubsenville—Branting, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Bellairs—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Hait—Jan. 24, 2 p. m., at the Newark Hall. Speakers: John Williamson, Con Okraske and R. Sepich.

Baltimore Meeting Friday.
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—The Workers' Party will have a Lenin memorial meeting on this coming Friday, Jan. 30, at the Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Balto. street, at 8 p. m., with Jay Lovestone of the central executive committee and Norman Tallentire, district organizer, as the main speakers. A musical program will be included.



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IMPERIALIST TOOLS DEPORT LABOR LEADERS

Forty-Seven Workers Victims in Ecuador

By JUAN F. KAROLYS,
Secretary, Ecuador Section, All-Amer-
ica Anti-Imperialist League.

QUAYACUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 20.—Simultaneously with the wave of imperialist terror sweeping over Cuba and Central America, the republic of Ecuador has suddenly become an inferno, due to the recently established military dictatorship and its efforts to win the favor of Wall Street and Washington. Under the pretext of putting down a "counter-revolution" against the dictatorship which seized power thru a coup d'état, a fierce assault has been begun against the labor unions and anti-imperialist elements. Already 47 active workers have been deported from the country, among them such leaders as Jara, Higinio Granda and Antonio Santos Maldonado.

To Smash Unions.

Every attempt is being made to smash the labor organizations. Besides the deportations, many workers have been imprisoned. Things have not stopped there, however. The military government has gone so far as to arm some 3,000 young aristocrats and adventurers, "to defend the republic" against the Bolsheviks," according to public declaration of Minister of War Bolona. All printshops where labor papers were published have been destroyed and a veritable campaign of terror has been begun.

In addition to the special force above referred to, the regular Ecuadorian army has been called into play. The army, consisting of 6,000 men, is commanded by a special Italian (fascist) mission, sent here for purposes of military instruction.

Seize Power by Coup d'Etat.

As already stated, the military dictatorship seized power a short time ago by means of a coup d'état. Since it is not yet recognized by the United States government, it is doing everything possible to prove itself "worthy" of the recognition of American imperialism. There can be no doubt that the pressure of American imperialism is to a considerable degree responsible for the attacks against the labor and anti-imperialist movements. It is significant that deportations are not confined to Ecuador but, under pressure of American imperialism, have taken place in Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba and Ecuador, in turn.

Helps Ecuador Workers!

The Ecuador Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is taking up the issue energetically. Organized only a few weeks ago, the section is made up principally of students and workers. Among the affiliated labor organizations are the Typographical Union and the Labor Federation of Guayas.

It is important that other sections of the Anti-Imperialist League give us their help so that a real international protest will be raised against this latest outrage of American imperialism and its traitorous satellites in Latin-America. It is hoped that the league will be able to develop a campaign of as great proportions as that which resulted in the liberation of Julio Antonio Mella in Cuba.

Read—Write—Distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

Imperialist Money Invested in Syria Cause of Butchery

By LEN DE CAUX.

PARIS—(FP)—The economic causes of the French war in Syria, officially declared to be in defense of the "national honor," are exposed in a capitalist paper, the *Journee Industrielle*, which tells of the large interests of French bankers and industrialists in Syria. That 250,000,000 francs of French capital is invested in financial and industrial enterprises concerned exclusively with Syria, is revealed by this paper. The money was mostly invested before the war and represents gold francs (1 gold franc, 20 cents).

French capital is chiefly in railroads, streetcars, ports, public warehouses, posts and telegraphs, silk and cotton, agricultural products and tobacco. The construction of railroads is of immense importance for this French trade, but a number of projected railroads has been hindered by the growing restiveness of the Syrians.

CANADIAN WANTS TARIFF WAR ON U. S. PRODUCTS

Unemployment Used as Basis for High Rate

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—The Canadian government has found itself up against by the motion of Arthur Meighan, conservative, to amend the governor general's reply to the speech from the throne in such a manner as to demand a tariff wall against importation of commodities from the United States.

Unemployment the Issue.

Such is the widespread suffering from unemployment in Canada, that political capital is being made of it by the conservatives, and the amendment as introduced by Meighan calls up this menace and says the government must provide work for Canada's producers by raising the duties on United States commodities.

It says: "Particularly to give to the producers of farm products, coal and other primary products, the advantage they are under, present world conditions, entitled to enjoy in the markets of this country."

Say U. S. Began Tariff War.

Meighan demands to know in his amendment why dairy products, fruit, and vegetable products from the United States, come into Canada with almost no tariff—and satiate the Canadian appetite and destroy the Canadian market before the Canadian goods come to the consumer.

The conservative leader proceeds to say that while the United States kept its own tariff on Canadian and other countries' goods at low figure, there was some reason for Canada doing likewise, but in 1921 the United States changed this:

"Ever since, the American farmer has monopolized his own market and had almost equal play in ours with the farmer of this country."

"The party is the instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat," Lenin. Hear the message of Leninism at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

HILLMAN GANG LOSING HOLD ON MEMBERS

Webster Hall Meeting Disgusts A. C. W.

(Continued from page 1.)

low discussion the meeting would be adjourned. And so it was.

If Hillman has many more of these "victories" the Amalgamated Trade Union Educational League group will have the majority of the A. C. W. membership supporting its policies in the union—the policies of class struggle against the bosses for the benefit of the workers. The calling in of the police is especially resented by the workers.

The following is the resolution passed unanimously by the great mass meeting held at the Manhattan Lyceum by the action committee:

Tailors' Resolution.

"WHEREAS, the policies of the Hillman administration are responsible for the terrible situation that exists in New York, the policy of class collaboration pursued by the G. E. B. being a policy of keeping peace with the bosses by giving concessions to the bosses at the expense of the workers, thus worsening their conditions, and

"WHEREAS, this policy has brot the following evils from which the workers suffer, standard of production, acute unemployment, the throwing of workers out of the shops, reductions in wages, and

Against Terrorism.

"WHEREAS, this policy is maintained by keeping in office in New York against the will of the membership an administration that is corrupt and inefficient, that sells out the interest of the workers, and holds on to its power by conducting a war of terrorism and gangsterism against the rank and file, and

"WHEREAS, the protest against these abominable conditions was met by Hillman, the G. E. B. and the New York administration by depriving workers of their jobs, by terrorism preventing the workers from expressing their opinion, by abolishing local meetings, by expelling local unions, and by suspending or expelling those who gave leadership and expression to the discontent of the masses to the policies pursued by the organization, and

"WHEREAS, the decision of the G. E. B. on the New York situation does not deal with these difficulties confronting the New York workers but instead appoints against the will of the membership as manager with dictatorial powers A. Beckerman, who has refused to have the cutters co-operate with the tailors in their struggles and who has and still continues to advocate the giving of more concessions to the manufacturers, including piece work, and

Violates Constitution.

"WHEREAS, the decision of the G. E. B. in violation of the organization not only appoints the manager but continues in office all the officials who have not the confidence and respect of the rank and file, and

"WHEREAS, the G. E. B. has failed to restore the jobs to the workers who were deprived of their jobs on account of their political opinions, and

"WHEREAS, the G. E. B. has failed to reinstate with full rights in the organization all those members who have been suspended and expelled for

The Daily Worker Tells the Truth



their political opinions, and

"WHEREAS, the decision of the G. E. B. on one joint board does not go far enough because it does not include the cutters' local, and is not constituted on the basis of proportional representation, and

"WHEREAS, the decision of the G. E. B. instead of establishing unity in the organization and solidarity within the ranks, initiates a civil war of gangsterism and terrorism against the membership,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in mass meeting assembled in Manhattan Lyceum this 18th day of January, 1926, demand that, in order to end the chaos and demoralization that is undermining and destroying our organization in New York to achieve unity in the union, and re-establish solidarity within the ranks and to build a better and stronger union that can effectively fight to better the conditions of the workers;

"1. That one joint board including the cutters be established in New York with delegates elected on the basis of proportional representation.

"2. That the officials of the New York organization resign and that general elections be held for the manager and all other officials, which shall be supervised by rank and file committees, and that all those suspended and expelled for their political opinions shall be permitted without discrimination to participate in the elections.

"3. That there shall be no increase in dues without a decision of the membership.

"4. That general amnesty be declared for all those who have been expelled and suspended from the organization on account of their political opinions. That they be reinstated with full rights in the organization.

"5. That no piece work be established in agreement with the bosses in the New York market."

HORTHY GOVT. MAY FALL OVER FORGERY PLOT

VIENNA, January 20.—When the Hungarian parliament opens today there will be stormy scenes and a probable fall of the Bethlen cabinet when the premier asks for a vote of confidence. The political gravity of the case cannot be exaggerated, despite the effort to minimize the scandal of the international counterfeiting plot by princes, dukes and Horthy government politicians. Forging 30,000,000,000 of French francs was the largest job of the counterfeiters.

Putrid Politics.

Rumors of government overthrow, regencies and the exit of Horthy's white guard dictatorship are flying about. Premier Bethlen is likely to do everything possible to conceal the extent and political meaning of the disclosures. Some charge Bethlen with seeking to protect Horthy for a price of getting Horthy's place. The whole affair is rotten with graft and intrigue.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the counterfeiters first forged a great number of Czechoslovak bank notes, and that when Czech detectives investigated, they found that the heads of the Hungarian police were involved in the plot.

Czechs Stirred.

Public mass meetings are being held in Prague and other Czech cities at which attacks are made on Hungary as a menace to neighboring countries. "Hungary's fascism is leading Europe into new wars," states one former cabinet minister. It is also charged in Czechoslovakia that Hungary has 200,000 troops in violation of treaty provisions which limit it to 30,000.

NO STRIKE WATSON-PARKER BILL TERMED "THE RAILROAD LOCARNO"; INSURES PRESENT GREAT PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

An increase of more than \$7,000,000 in the market value of railroad stocks in 1925 shows what railroad owners are getting out of a friendly government and employe co-operation. This boost in wealth reflects the assurance that high profits will continue. Can railroad employes show a similar boost in the market value of their investment in the industry?

Means More Work On Same Pay.

The 1925 railroad stock market is hailed by The Wall Street Journal as the best since 1910 with the average price of rail stocks at the highest level since prewar days. This reflects, says the journal, "the various records established and improved conditions." Most of the records have meant that the employes gave more work for the same pay.

Pennsylvania stock is now selling at over \$54 a share of \$50 par value. This means a gain of \$11.75 a share on 10,000,000 shares since the low point of 1925, increasing the wealth of the owners by \$117,500,000 within the year. The 1925 increase in the market value of New York Central stock meant a gain of \$57,967,803 for the owners.

Enormous Profits.

Railroad profits at \$1,135,000,000 for 1925 establish a new record. In only one other year, 1916, have railroad profits exceeded a billion dollars. In that year the amount was \$1,059,000,000. This year's profits exceed 1924 by about \$150,000,000.

The gross revenue paid the railroads by the public in 1925 amounted to \$6,175,000,000, a figure exceeded in only two years in railroad history. These exceptions were 1923 with \$6,387,000,000 and 1920 with \$6,310,000,000.

Railroad dividends for 1925 totaled \$329,000,000, another record. Last year the amount was \$320,000,000, in 1923 \$296,000,000 and in 1922 \$272,000,000. In 1916, the highest prewar year the total was \$313,000,000.

The "Railroad Locarno."

Such figures suggest that the proposed Watson-Parker railroad labor bill expresses the desire of the railroad owners to maintain a very satisfactory status-quo. In the Wall Street topics column of the New York Times the bill is described as a "railroad Locarno" which will outlaw strikes as the European Locarno is supposed to outlaw war between the signatory powers. Says the Times:

"After 15 years of almost constant quarreling the two sides are going before congress with legislation to establish machinery which will give every opportunity for fair-minded investigation before the public is called upon to suffer from interrupted transportation service. Among those mentioned yesterday to whom the compromise is something of a personal triumph were W. G. Lee and W. N. Doak, president and vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania."

Held in Jail Month for Reading I. W. W. Papers; Now Sells 'Em

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Harry Clayton, an I. W. W. newsboy, was arrested for violating a San Francisco city ordinance against selling papers. Prior to his trial he was held on \$20 cash bail, but after being convicted and held for sentence, bail was raised to \$1000 cash, for this minor offense. Clayton refused to stop reading I. W. W. papers. The police justice therefore held him in jail for a month, before finally dismissing the case.

SOUTH AMERICAN RED BLOC WINS MANY ELECTIONS

Communists Take Lead Over Opponents

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20.—Close up on the heels of the impressive Communist electoral victories in Chile and Uruguay, comes an important victory in Argentina, indicating widespread development of the Communist movement among the South American masses.

In the municipal elections in the province of Cordoba, the party presented eleven candidates, in some cases forming a workers' and peasants' bloc with the inclusion of non-Communist elements. In three localities: General Roca, Las Varillas and Canada Verde, the Communist candidacy triumphed. The significance of the victory should not be underestimated; it marks the entry of Communist representation in municipal councils in the province of Cordoba. The socialists did not elect a single representative. Cordoba is an industrial province, one of the most important in Argentina.

A short time ago the Communists won the leadership of the Provincial Workers' Union of Cordoba, displacing the former committee made up of anarcho-syndicalists. Another important development is the fact that many prominent militants among the syndicalists and anarcho-syndicalists are joining the Communist Party.

Score of I. W. W. at San Quentin Prison Emerge from Dungeon

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—Over 20 criminal syndicalist prisoners who have spent a number of weeks in solitary and in the dungeons in protest against ill-treatment of two of their number have been taken out of the hole and their privileges restored by the San Quentin authorities. Of the 60 I. W. W. prisoners still in San Quentin, 50 are eligible to apply for parole, but have refused to do so, since they feel they have committed no crime and are entitled to a full pardon. Only 12% of the 150 prisoners condemned under the criminal syndicalism law have ever applied for or accepted a parole, and most of those because their prison experiences had broken their health.

Lost Airmen Rescued.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 20.—After being wrecked at sea for nine days, Charles R. Warren and George Hand, New York airmen, were being detained at the U. S. coast guard base here today, pending an investigation of the facts surrounding the disabling of their seaplane off Atlantic City on Jan. 2. The men, half-crazed with hunger, were rescued late yesterday afternoon by the revenue cutter "Kickapoo."

Howl About Degeneration of Russian Communists Frightens No One

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In this concluding instalment of his speech before the fourteenth Russian Communist Party congress, Secretary Stalin pointed out the tasks of the party upon the fields of industry and agriculture. He said:

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail)—Secretary Stalin then proceeded to describe two digressions in the question of the peasantry. The digression which underestimates the danger of the rich peasant and the digression which exaggerates this danger and the lessening and underestimation of the role of the middle peasant.

The digression overestimating the danger of the rich peasant would have arisen anyhow, for the development is moving in the direction of an enrichment of capitalism and this necessarily brings with it confusion in the party.

On the other hand, socialist industry is growing, and a struggle is proceeding between it and private capital. At present the socialist element is preponderant. Nevertheless the rich peasantry is growing. This danger must not be underestimated, for the rich peasant represents the agent of the capitalist in the village.

THERE is however another digression. The uncertainty in face of the danger from the rich peasant, the panic before this danger. This uncertainty went so far that one began to forget the middle peasant. The chief task in the village at present

however is the struggle for the conquest of the middle peasant, the struggle to divide the middle peasant from the rich peasant and to isolate the latter by the establishment of the firm alliance with the middle peasant.

The roots of both digressions according to the opinion of the speaker are to be found in the following factors: the first digression consists in the underestimation of the role of the rich peasant, the capitalist element in the villages. This digression comes from a denial of the differentiation in the villages; it declares that the rich peasant is disappearing.

This digression leads to a denial of the class struggle in the villages. The second digression consists in the overestimation of the role of the rich peasant, in the panic in face of the capitalist elements. This digression comes from the fact that the differentiation in the village is universally capitalist.

This digression leads to an unchain of the class struggle in the village, to the declaration of the civil war in the country, to the disorganization of the work of reconstruction, plans of Lenin. Both digressions are to the rejection of the co-operative equally damaging. Fortunately, there are forces in the party which will stifle both digressions before they get a chance to develop (applause).

Nevertheless, the party must concentrate its fighting capacity in the struggle against the second digression (applause). The slogan of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry can always be wiped out by phrases about Marxism and Leninism.

THE speaker proceeded to a discussion of the questions of internal policy. He showed the following direc-

tions for the work: Further increase of the production of the country, the transformation of our country from an agrarian into an industrial country, the safeguarding of the predominance of the socialist elements in the people's economy over the capitalist elements, the safeguarding of the necessary independence of the people's economy of the Soviet Union in its capitalist environment and the increase of the income from sources other than taxes in the state budget.

THE speaker pointed to the following tasks upon the fields of industry and agriculture: the development of the socialist industry by the betterment of the technical apparatus, the raising of the productivity of labor, the speeding up of the capitalist turnover, the leveling up of the raw material and metal balances and also the balances of basic capital and railway transport in accordance with the growing needs of industry, a strengthened development of Soviet industry upon a communal scale, the technical raising of agriculture and its industrialization thru the drawing in of the scattered peasant economies into the work of socialist reconstruction by means of mass co-operation and the raising of the cultural level of the peasantry.

IN commerce the tasks are as follows: the extension and improvement of the commodity extension system, co-operation and state commerce. The creation of a unified apparatus and plan for the organs responsible for the provision of cereals. An increased commodity turn-over with the capitalist countries, with guarantees

for an active trade balance and therefore an active budget balance for the purpose of maintaining a stable currency and offering guarantees against an inflation. The absolutely necessary creation of a reserve for emergencies.

With regard to the class relations we have the following tasks: The safeguarding of the alliance of the proletariat and the village poor with the middle peasantry. The safeguarding of the leading role of the proletariat in this alliance. The political isolation and the economic forcing back of the village kulak and the town capitalists.

In connection with the Soviet reconstruction, a sharp struggle must be carried on against bureaucracy. The working masses must be drawn into this latter struggle.

THE speaker discussed the new ideology of the bourgeoisie which declares that an unconscious degeneration is taking place amongst the Bolsheviks and that the bourgeois republic is gradually returning. It is unnecessary to contradict these stupidities. Our party forces are not made of such material that they will degenerate. They have Lenin's works in their hands and they are learning and understanding Leninism. The howl about a degeneration will frighten no one. Even the author of this ideology, Ustrulov, must serve us. He may dream of degeneration, but he must do our work. Otherwise it will go badly with him (Applause).

IN conclusion the speaker dealt with the questions of the party. The successes of the proletarian dictatorship would be impossible unless

the party had fulfilled its tasks. The proletarian dictatorship can not exist from itself, but only thru the party and its leadership.

Who shakes and weakens the proletarian dictatorship. The party is the leading force in our state. But one may not identify the party with the Soviet organs. The statement that the Politbureau is the highest organ in the state is wrong. The central committee of the Politbureau are party organs and in all questions of politics the leading role belongs to the party.

The composition of the party battalions is important. The speaker presented a rich and embracing material upon the growth of the proletarian percentage in the party. The growth of the workers' numbers inside the party keeps pace with the growth of the industrial workers. On July 1, 1925, the total figure of the working class was 6,500,000, and from this figure there are 543,000 or 8% in the party. On October 1, the total figure for the working class was 7,000,000 and the number in the party 570,000 or 8%.

The percentage of workers in the party in comparison with the workers in the large scale industry. This percentage is 25.5. The speaker raised the question whether or not it was possible to raise the percentage of workers in the party to 90%. That is nonsense. We have at present in the party 380,000 workers from the shops. The number of other members is 700,000. If this latter number is to be only 10%, then the party must grow to one of 5 millions. One thing is certain and that is that the specific gravity of the party in the working class has grown tremendous.

THE situation in the village is not so good. In comparison with the whole agricultural population, we have only 0.37% peasants in the party. The best elements of the peasantry must join the ranks of our party. The ideological training of our members has improved considerably. The best proof of this was the polemic against Trotskyism. We are now faced with a new discussion. I am certain that the party will also easily overcome this discussion also.

The party fears no discussion (applause). The speaker reserves to himself the right to come back to the opposition of the Leningrad comrades in his closing speech.

Stalin then summed up his speech. The contradictions of the capitalist world can only be overcome by the workers' revolution in the west. The contradictions between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries expressed itself in the wish of the latter to make our country into a pendant of the capitalist system.

WE shall defend ourselves with the assistance of the whole proletariat of the west. But finally, the contradiction between world capitalism and world socialism cannot be overcome by us.

That is the task of the victorious revolution in a number of countries. We will overcome the contradictions between the socialist and capitalist elements in our own country with our own strength. He who does not believe it is a liquidator.

WE do not fear any difficulties. Who ever is afraid should make way for men with more courage (applause). We are Bolsheviks in order to face difficulties and to overcome them.

Apart from its great successes, the party has made mistakes. Lenin has taught us not to be proud. But we must point to our successes. By the Bolshevik advance upon the economic front we have shown to the world that we do not merely understand how to destroy capitalism but that we understand also how to build up socialism, the new society. This conquest cannot be taken away from us.

We must show the proletariat of the west and the oppressed peoples of the east these successes. We prove that the workers after they have won power, know how to administer a great country and to build up socialism under difficult circumstances.

What does the proletariat of the west need for victory? Above all the belief in its own forces and the consciousness that the working class is not merely called upon to be a destructor, but a constructor, that it will build anew.

WHEN that has been achieved, that is the beginning of the end for capitalism and the surest sign of the victory of the proletarian revolution. For this reason we are not working uselessly when we build up socialism. In this work we shall win upon an international scale. (Long and protracted applause).

After the speech of Comrade Stalin, Comrade Molotov, spoke upon organizational questions, then followed the speech of Comrade Zinoviev upon the report of the central committee. Comrade Bucharin held a speech in the discussion.

NOTE—The next instalment will contain the speech of Comrade Molotov upon the organizational questions of the party.

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

For an Italian Workingclass Daily

THE Italian section of the Workers (Communist) Party is making an attempt to mobilize its forces for establishing an Italian daily for the interests of the workers in this country. This very important work is being launched in spite of the fact that it is already being attacked by enemies of the working class whose purpose it is to lead the workers into class collaboration policies instead of directing the fight of the workers on class lines.

Because of the millions of exploited Italian workers in this country, who have no organ to officially represent them, the Italian section of the Workers (Communist) Party is being urged by numerous workers of other languages to initiate the move for such a daily.

The following reasons are several of the few that force the establishment of a paper to fight for the interests of the laboring Italian workers:

Free Field For Fakers.

There are 100,000 Italian workers organized in the labor unions in this country. The greater percentage of those organized are in the I. L. G. W. U. There were 45 Italian delegates at the last convention of this union. Under the influence of the bureaucratic leaders of this union all except two of the Italian delegations voted for the class-collaboration policies of Sigman.

In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Barbers' Union, building trades unions, miners' union, etc., and also in the unorganized industries there are compact masses of Italian workers under the absolute influence of the reactionaries, workers who have never been reached with propaganda which would make them class-conscious and help strengthen their power in their fight against the capitalists. The instrument by which these masses of workers can be penetrated and their class consciousness as workers be aroused is an Italian daily in this country that truly and honestly will represent their class interests.

Yellows Have Publication.

The bureaucracy in the labor unions understand the important role played by an Italian paper circulated among Italian workers in unions. To hold on to the influence exercised by the labor fakirs on the Italian section of organized workers, the bureaucracy not only established the Italian chamber of labor, but also started publication of the Nuovo Mondo, an Italian daily, while the progressive wing of the labor movement, which is peppered with progressive Italian workers, has not this instrument by which to mobilize the left wing and hasten the downfall of the dynasty of the labor fakirs. The Nuovo Mondo is the paper of the labor bureaucrats. It not only carries on a systematic campaign against the Workers (Communist) Party but

also against the progressive movement in the unions and calls the workers in the progressive movement destroyers of labor unions. To counteract such malicious propaganda it is essential for the workers to have a paper of their own. It is necessary to have an Italian daily to lead the workers in the fight for the demands initiated by the progressive movement in the unions, for the recognition of Soviet Russia, for an American delegation of workers to Soviet Russia, for world trade union unity and for a labor party.

The Italian workers need a daily that will openly fight the fascist by proletarian methods, that will fight the capitalist regime which in its death grip gave birth to the fascist dictatorship.

There is in the United States an anti-fascist movement which has the solidarity of hundreds of thousands of Italians. In this movement the active factor is the Communist element. But many times the bureaucrats use the anti-fascist platform in order to influence the Italian workers for their purposes.

In his anti-fascist statement, Mr. Green, goes against a great part of the Italian workers who are led by the Communist Party of Italy. The statement of Mr. Green is more a declaration of war against Communism than a statement against Mussolini. And we will remember that Mr. Green, a month before his anti-fascist statement sent a message to the

American debt commission asking them to be very reasonable towards the Mussolini debt commission.

Mr. Green a Kianist.

And Il Nuovo Mondo supports Mr. Green. Il Nuovo Mondo published this statement without any comments. The kianists in America have also proclaimed themselves anti-fascists. Why? Not because the Mussolini government is a reactionary government which destroyed the unions and massacred workers but because the Mussolini government is a servant of the pope.

And Mr. Green is a Kianist.

We need a daily to tell the workers these truths. We need it in order to reach the masses, and draw them into the class struggle.

We must instruct the workers that the anti-fascist fight is an anti-capitalist fight. We must tell them that only the overthrowing of the capitalist system can save them from fascism. For these purposes we need the daily. It is the duty of the workers of other nationalities to help us in order to accomplish this task.

The party has given its support. The most representative elements of the progressive movements are with us.

All the Italian workers are preparing themselves to answer the reactionary bureaucracy by forming progressive groups and establishing a proletarian daily which will fight for the interests and privileges of the workers.

Waukegan, Illinois,
Plans Intensive Drive
for The Daily Worker

(Continued from page 1.)

nothing to lose but your chains! In this work of awakening the multitudes, our strongest weapon is our daily newspaper, The DAILY WORKER. The more we can distribute of The DAILY WORKER, the more workers will acknowledge it as their paper and will join the Workers (Communist) Party.

This month we are having a special drive for the distribution of The DAILY WORKER—the Lenin drive—the purpose of which is to have every worker do their best to secure new subscribers for the paper. In numerous districts throughout America these drives are already under way.

Comrades! This is work which asks for interest, and sacrifice! Everywhere, where these drives have not been arranged as yet, it must be done immediately with promptness and vigor. In places, where our paper has only a few—even but one subscriber—it is the duty of the reader to try to secure more.

Let us set for our goal: Enlarge The DAILY WORKER subscription list at least three times this month.

In Waukegan plans have been laid to begin a determined drive. It is not merely a hope or velleed promise, but a serious decision which will be carried out. At present there are but only 15 DAILY WORKER subscribers in Waukegan but we have resolved that by Feb. 1 this number must be at least three times larger. If this resolution is made in every district, and carried out, then the continuation of The DAILY WORKER will be made a certainty. Then we will no longer have cries for help and contributions and our paper will be independent. When we arrive at our goal we will not stop there, but will continue with greater enthusiasm to go onward.

Monday, Jan. 11, the Young Workers League branch of Waukegan had a meeting in which they made the above resolution amid great enthusiasm. Our young comrades will lead this drive. One of the older comrades suggested electing a committee to push this work. As a result a committee of 8 was appointed. Out of a large number of nominees the following were elected:

Alfred Backman, Elmer Johnson, Eva Erickson, Helmi Jacobson, Urho Karjala, Hilma Makela, Taimi Maki, Irma Wiltanen.

Young comrades! You have begun a large and noble work. You have added one more link to the chain. The sound of the death knell of capitalism is drawing nearer. Put forth all your efforts and energy!

Older comrades! Act as instructors of the young comrades! Arouse their interest! Try in every way to broaden their activities. If success does not come the first day or second, it is your duty to encourage the comrades to strive onward! We must not weaken!

We will watch weekly, the progress made by our comrades in this DAILY WORKER drive.

Two Meetings in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—Two big Lenin memorial meetings will be held in Pittsburgh on Sunday, Jan. 24, and January 31. The meeting on Sunday, January 24, will be held at 2 p. m., at the Socialist Labor Lyceum, 805 James street, N. S. The meeting on January 31, will be held at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street.

Among the speakers who will address the two meetings are: D. E. Earley, district educational director of the Workers Party; John Stoss, President Canonsburg Central Labor Union; George Papcan, member National Executive Committee of the Young Workers' League; A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party. There will also be speakers in various languages. A splendid musical program has been arranged for both meetings and Freda Truhar of the Young Workers' League will recite.

Both meetings are arranged under the joint auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League.

Plenty Wood, Mont. Meeting.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Jan. 20.—A Lenin memorial meeting was held in this agricultural section today, addressed by John Gabriel Solits, on the subject of the work of the immortal leader of the world proletariat, with special reference to his great contribution on the alliance between the farmers and workers.

Farmers from great distances attended the memorial gathering.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Civilization," by Sam Ball, every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m., at Brethren College, Des Moines and Washington Sts. Admission free.

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Secretary.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUEFifty Women
Present Demands to
Board of Education

NEW YORK CITY.—Fifty women, some with children, came as a delegation representing Williamsburg, Harlem and the Bronx to the board of education on Tuesday afternoon. When they arrived at the building at 600 Park Ave., and asked to be taken to the 7th floor where the board meets, the elevator man who apparently had instructions, did not take them up. The women with the children were compelled to walk up the six flights to the 7th floor.

A rumor was spread in the schools among the children that if their mothers went to the board of education, they would be arrested, the attempt being to start a panic and prevent the mothers of the children from coming to present their grievances.

When the delegation came out of the meeting room, many expressed their indignation with the unsatisfactory answer they received. The women, because of this experience, are even more determined than before to keep the children in public school 148 and insist they will not let them go to other schools.

A mass meeting to organize the workers for a strike will take place Monday evening, in the Educational Alliance Hall, 76 Throop avenue, Williamsburg. The meeting will be addressed by several well-known speakers and is arranged by the Williamsburg Neighborhood Council of Housewives together with the Lithuanian. A resolution was adopted by the Bronx mothers which will be presented Monday to the meeting, and sent thereafter to the board of education, the resolution being as follows:

The United Council of Working

Class Housewives, together with other affiliated women's organizations, aims to organize the housewives and to unite them with the women workers in shops and factories thru permanent delegated bodies. The U. C. W. H. declares that the working women in homes, shops and factories have not interests apart from the men workers, and that the working class as a whole must fight unitedly for their common interests. The U. C. W. H. statement declares that every struggle taken up by the workers, whether against the boss, the landlord, the high cost of living, or for more and better schools, becomes the struggle of the whole working class.

Therefore, the United Council of Working Class Housewives helps and supports the mothers of the children of P. S. 148, Brooklyn, in their struggle against the transferring of their children to other schools and for more and better schools. It furthermore declares that the condition in P. S. 148 is not local, that the condition is general throughout the city. Also that improper influences are exerted upon the small school children by the system of combining junior high with the lower public school grades, and that many school buildings besides are fire traps and unsafe for the children and that this condition in the public school undermines the health and affects the nervous systems, not alone of the children but also of the mothers and teachers.

In view of the above, the U. C. W. H. calls upon all working women in the homes, the shops and the factories, as well as upon all organized working men, to unite and join the fight for the following demands:

1. More and better schools. 2. Fewer children to one teacher in the classroom. 3. Separate junior high from lower P. S. grades. 4. Build more public schools in workers' neighborhoods. 5. No part time. Uniform time for all public schools. 6. New schools in neighborhoods, instead of transfer of children to different schools. 7. Tear down all old fire-trap public school buildings. 8. Free lunches for the children in the public schools of New York City.



Young Demonstrators of P. S. 148.

ERRAND GIRL CANT
GET RAISE

(By Young Worker Correspondent)
WAUWATOSA, Wis.—I am a girl of 15 years and being big for my age, am employed in the office at Allis Chalmers' company.

Our hours are from 8:15 till 5 o'clock and have 45 minutes for lunch. My boss is in charge of only two girls, myself and a girl of 19 named Helen. She has been employed by the company for 4 years and is very loyal to the bosses. When she sees me stalling she goes to the boss and whispers to him and they both turn and look at me until I resume my work again.

Helen works like a horse all the time and when I ask her why she slaves so hard she gave a quick turn on her heel and walked away and whispers something in the ear of the boss.

Sometimes I have no work to do for about an hour and sit around doing nothing. Then when I do get work I have so much to do that I have to run around like a wild person (I forgot to mention that my work was filling blue prints and running errands). Sometimes when I get home I have absolutely no ambition for anything and go to bed without supper because I am even too tired to eat.

The other day I asked my boss for a raise. (My present salary being only \$11 per week) and he laughed at me.

Why don't the young workers organize. Let us not be satisfied with our present miserable conditions. Let us unite and don't let the bosses trample over us!

"It is necessary to develop comrades, devoting to the revolution not only their spare evenings, but their whole life."

LENIN.

The Economist on the Bonus
Question

The Chicago Economist does not believe in digging up "old political skeletons" like the question of the soldiers bonus. Oh No! It only desires to it the world know that those who fought for the immediate interests of the returned soldiers were a bunch of dumb mules. For look, the sheet points out, one out of five of those eligible for the bonus have not applied for it. This goes to show that they did not want it. Need we say that this is pure buncombe. If the federal government had passed a substantial bonus grant to the soldiers there would have been a greater influx of bonus applications than there were soldiers in the army.

"Our duty, if we want to remain Communists, is to go down nearer to the real masses; in this lies the whole significance of the struggle with opportunism and the whole content of this struggle."

Lenin Liebknecht
Luxemburg
By Max Shachtman.

A pamphlet on the lives of the three most universal and two most heroic leaders of the working class.

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Reorganization Progress Among Our Finnish Membership

By HENRY PURO, Secretary
of the Finnish Fraction Bureau.

IT is not an easy task to reorganize a mass organization like the Finnish section of our party. There are, aside from the tasks of ideological preparation, many practical problems, which have to be dealt with and solved.

However, within the last three months, great progress has been made towards the complete reorganization of the Finnish section of our party. First of all, the opposition, which was very strong at one time, to reorganization has been largely won over by our strong ideological campaign. The convention of the Finnish section cleared nearly all the remaining organized opposition and laid the basis for a very favorable atmosphere for the reorganization. Since then, reorganization has progressed, in some sections at a great pace; in other sections more slowly.

As actual reorganization according to party instructions is to be carried thru regular party channels, that is, thru district offices and city committees, it is impossible for me to give a detailed report as to how completely reorganization has been carried out amongst the Finnish comrades and how many shop and street units have been actually organized. The new units are no longer language units and all the reports of their establishment have gone directly to district offices. But I will try to give a general picture of the situation in those parts where former Finnish language branches existed.

District No. 1—Worcester: former Finnish branch members organized with the other comrades into 5 shop nuclei and one street nucleus. Workers' Club organized. Language fractions in process of organizing.

Fitchburg—Some shop nuclei organized in textile mills as early as the first part of November. Gardner, Quincy, Lancaster, W. Concord and some other branches nearly complete.

ly reorganized and Workers' Clubs formed. Maynard, one of the biggest industrial branches in the district has not yet sent in its report.

Reorganization work in District No. 1 has been delayed to some extent because of insufficient co-operation until recently of the district office with the Finnish branches. D. O. has been away. Many isolated Finnish branches in this important industrial district need the help of the district office. The party must pay more attention to this important district and assist thru the district office the reorganization of the Finnish members.

District No. 2. In Brooklyn, Jamaica, Port Chester, Inwood, New Rochelle and some others smaller branches, members have reorganized to a large extent. New York City Finnish branch reorganization has been, so far, very slow, but special efforts will be made to get more former members into newly organized units. Workers' Clubs in District Two are in formation. Language fractions must be organized at once.

District No. 3. Baltimore Finnish branch members are just forming several shop nuclei with other comrades in the steel mills.

Philadelphia Finnish branch in process of reorganization, if not already reorganized.

District No. 4. In Buffalo Finnish branch about 90 per cent registered and majority will join new units. Smaller branches, like Scotia, Spencer, Newfield, Rochester and Erie, are yet to be reorganized. District office must assist them.

District No. 5. In this district Finnish comrades have worked in very close co-operation with district office and some Finnish branches have been successful reorganizing nearly 100 per cent of former language branch members into new units. Language fractions and Workers' Clubs have been formed thruout the district.

District No. 6. In this district, also, reorganization of Finnish branches has been carried out successfully with the close co-operation of the district

office. Some isolated Finnish branches—Ashabula, Fairport and others—must be given special attention and assistance. Workers' Clubs and language fractions have been organized and others will be organized.

District No. 7. Detroit Finnish branch, which has been the largest single unit in the party, was reorganized 50 per cent some time ago, and a special commission is completing the reorganization.

District No. 8. Very small percentage of Chicago Finnish branch is reorganized. In Waukegan two shop nuclei and three street nuclei have been organized. Some smaller Finnish branches in this district have not yet made their best efforts in reorganization.

District No. 9. Duluth and Superior Finnish branches completely reorganized. In Mesaba Iron Range and agricultural regions of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, comrades are just making special efforts to proceed for complete reorganization. Also in sub-districts in Copper Island and Marquette, comrades are working hard to organize former branches into new units and to form Workers' Clubs and language fractions.

District office is too far away and has very loose connections with isolated Finnish branches. But there is no doubt that Finnish comrades in this large district will complete reorganization within a short period. Workers' Clubs have been formed in many localities.

District No. 12. From this district we have very meager reports. But in some of the biggest Finnish centers, as in Astoria and Portland, comrades are working for reorganization.

District No. 13. We have no actual reports, but as the atmosphere there has been very favorable for reorganization, we assume that the Finnish branches there are well on the way in reorganization with other comrades.

National office territory. Reorganization party carried out in South Dakota. Organizer will be sent soon

by the Finnish fraction bureau to the Rocky Mountain district to assist reorganization there. Finnish branches in national office territory are very much isolated from the rest of the party and even from its Finnish section. This makes reorganization very difficult. A good sign, however, is that comrades are very eager to come in line with the rest of the party.

Within another three months, I am certain, the Finnish section of our party will be almost completely reorganized into new units. It is difficult to estimate of what percentage will join to newly organized party units. But judging from the sentiment that has been created thru the bolshevization propaganda, we can be rather optimistic.

In order to complete reorganization and also to prepare the membership for bolshevization, our press is carrying on a very good campaign. Also, we have had recently eight regular speakers and organizers in the field. In addition to them, all eleven Finnish district offices are sending out many speakers during every Saturday and Sunday.

It is now important, that in those regions and localities where reorganization is most difficult and where isolated Finnish branches exist, that district organizers give special assistance to reorganize Finnish comrades and try to attach as many English speaking comrades to the newly organized units as possible. This would assist reorganization and strengthen the position of the membership and at the same time would greatly help comrades to overcome the language and other difficulties.

Of course, close co-operation is needed in every district. But particularly I recommend sending a field organizer to Minnesota, Michigan, the Iron and Copper Ranges and the section around Duluth and Superior.

Also in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, a section which is very important as a industrial district, efforts must be made to gain more English speaking members.

Opportunities for Shop Nuclei Work

By ARNE SWABECK.
Article III.

THE system of industrial enslavement of the workers in the United States is reaching ever higher degrees of perfection. Experts are being maintained by the large corporations to work out new tangled schemes to strengthen their grip on the tolling inmates of mills and factories. Social and politically their domination is as great, whole townships often being controlled by one or a few corporations.

An elaborate machinery using systematic, albeit oftentimes crude, methods and operating with the workshop as a basis has been created. It is there the first links of the chains are being forged and by way of suggesting how to approach the problem of organizing the workers for the struggle to break this control it is best for the present purpose to look a little closer at these first links and find out how the shop nuclei can become instrumental in helping break one after the other.

5. Blacklist System, Spies and Special Police.

These are some of the most crude methods of maintaining control. The blacklist has become an institution and works with brutal efficiency. Spies swarm in the shops. "Suckers" are being especially favored to help maintain divisions among the workers. Company guards and special police are being employed to help put

fear into the hearts of those who become rebellious and whip the discontented ones into line. Workers applying for jobs by big corporations are required to submit their whole life history and in many cases swear to never having belonged to a union or intending to join one before their application may be considered. Physical descriptions and finger prints are taken down on specially prepared blanks which are compared to the employment office blacklist. Workers with the slightest spot of rebellion on their record are rejected.

The Montana copper trust perfected these methods to the notorious "rustling card" system. No worker could find employment without having such a card from his former job and the issuance of cards was firmly controlled. Good union men or class-conscious workers need not apply.

These are precisely the means which extend into governmental administrations and become the basis of exerting political control by the big corporations. It has so far been a small matter to whip voters into line to follow the capitalist dominated parties and whenever a little extra intimidation was found necessary it was promptly applied. Aided by the power of their wealth the corporations put their own tools into office to let them grind out and execute laws protecting the privilege of exploitation.

When shop nuclei members starting from the practical experiences in shop, political district or city really

set out to expose the interlockings of this system of enslavement the class nature of capitalist society becomes particularly apparent. The practical examples are so simple that few workers will fail to understand. In addition most of them have felt the effects in their every day life and explanations thus become easier. Of course, plenty of difficulties will arise in taking up a fight against these levers of capitalist control. But Communists learn how to overcome such obstacles and the fight will, when correctly pursued, naturally extend from the shops to an active entry on the field of political struggles. There could be no better way of showing the workers from their own experience that they must unite to build a labor party and act politically independent as a class.

6. Bosses' Welfare Associations. These institutions are the first steps toward company unions and thus towards more complete enslavement of the workers. So-called welfare associations of various kinds are organized in all up-to-date factories either for sport, social or beneficial purposes. They are always organized by the bosses with especially fitted agents put in charge. Collections of financial contributions are carried on in their name, bulletins, papers and sometimes magazines are published in their name but under editorial control of the bosses. The object is generally stated to be to promote the good feeling and cultivate a "family

spirit" which in other words means to delude the workers, to make them believe that they are part owners of the plant and thus get them to submit to any conditions which may be imposed.

With the cultivation of this "family spirit" follows various "bonus" systems which enables the corporation to appear munificent and keep wages at a lower level, while stock selling plans, also possible only to better paid workers, has very much the same object. The United States Steel corporation claims that 60,000 of its employees hold corporation stocks. Such workers naturally find themselves all more obligated to protect the interests of the owners of the concern without having the slightest voice in management, or in determining wages or working conditions in the plants. These workers as a rule obtain little or no additional material gain for themselves but they can easily be turned against their less fortunate brothers in any real conflict within the industry.

Shop nuclei members must turn such hideous schemes inside out for a complete exposure. No matter how cleverly they are devised we must be able to show the workers that it is only by their united class efforts that improvements can be gained and not by false illusions of bosses' generosity. Each battle engaged in by the workers, no matter how small, will help prove this contention.

(To be continued.)

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

PROLET-TRIBUNE TO BE REPEATED FRIDAY AT DOUGLAS PARK SCHOOL

By A Worker Correspondent
The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper of the Novy Mir worker correspondents will be repeated at the Douglas Park Russian Children's School, 2794 W. 18th St., this Friday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m.
Admission will be 25 cents.

Correspondents' Class Meets Tonight at Eight

The Chicago class in worker correspondents meets tonight at 8 p. m. in the editorial room of THE DAILY WORKER. If you have been assigned by your shop or street nucleus to attend this class be sure to be on hand. Students are urged to be on time prompt at eight o'clock.

HIRE PRIESTS AT PLANTS TO KEEP THE WORKERS UNORGANIZED

By C. E. Worker Correspondent

It is in the Pettibone, Mulligan & Co. (known to most of us as the Swedish penitentiary) that the writer is employed. This large steel plant located on the west side of Chicago, Cicero Ave. and West Division St., where 900 to 1,000 men are employed. We find it a hard task to organize the workers. We work from nine to ten hours a day turning out railroad switches and frogs, most of which is on a piece work basis. The machinists, altho all are not members of the union, are given an eight-hour day, but when one is found out to be a member of a union he is told his services are no longer required.

To help the bosses keep the men working under these conditions, a "sky pilot" by the name of Rev. John E. Mellin comes thru the shop, talking religion and holding meetings during lunch and after working hours, which we of course, are asked to attend. We are told what fine conditions we have and that workers are walking the streets "because they don't want to work." Us poor stiff are staying

Mine Strikers Battle Teamsters Who Haul Coal Without Permit

By PAT TOOHEY.
(Worker Correspondent)

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 20.—For the second time in a week union miners and their sympathizers engaged in a street battle with teamsters who were said to be hauling coal from various washeries without the permission of the United Mine Workers of America, thru the local office.

Several teamsters, accused of being non-union teamsters, who were hauling coal from a washery in North Scranton, were asked by a committee of union miners to show their written permission to remove the coal. The teamsters could show no authority. By this time a crowd of several hundred miners and their wives had assembled. The argument that followed broke out on a real healthy scrap, in which the miners and their wives were the unquestioned victors.

Pick handles, brooms, clubs, bricks and other favorite weapons to be found in a hurry were used. In the fight one union striker was badly injured and had to be taken to the Scranton hospital where nine stitches were sewed in his head. Nine union miners and two of their wives were arrested and locked up by the police.

A riot call was turned in and when the police arrived and attempted to club the miners they were fought back. The police department is "investigating" the trouble and "expect" to make additional arrests. The teamsters state they had permission to haul the coal which was for schools and public institutions. They could not prove this.

Sore Plight of Store Department Workers in Merchant Marine

By ARMINIUS GEORGE J. FORIES.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—With wages pending on the fluctuation of the labor market and working conditions getting ever worse, the store department workers of the merchant marine toll like galley slaves for the benefit of their masters.

Wages are as various as there are steamship companies and so are the working conditions. But with this variety the steamship owners are in a mad race to enslave the workers skill more.

At present the wages range from \$40.00 to \$60.00 a month for a first-class cook to \$30.00 and \$35.00 for a first-class messman.

At sea and in port the store department workers must work till finished. No over time is paid. If a man for some reason or another fails to work one day, the captain will fine him two days for one.

If any one dares to protest against these abuses he is fired and his name placed on the blacklist of the company roll of slaves.

Class Collaborating Union Officials Break Bread with McAndrew

By A Teacher Correspondent.

The most disgraceful display of class collaboration was witnessed at the annual banquet given by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of this city. William McAndrew, the labor union buster and open shop public school superintendent, imported by the business interests of Chicago to kill the Teachers' Federation, was given an honorary place at the table as one of the guests and speakers. In addition there were Mrs. W. S. Hefferan and Mrs. Johanna Gregg, trustees on the school board who have helped McAndrew rob the teachers of their councils and who are supporters of his fake salary increase schedule.

Mayor Dever was also one of the guests. Among other things in his speech he promised the teachers "a living wage" (whatever that means) in 1927. He said that the finances made that impossible now but next year he would get after the big property tax dodgers—next year, but not now.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Class.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—The first class of Worker Correspondents in Pittsburgh will be held Thursday night with a large enrollment of students promised. All those who have not enrolled as yet should do so. The class meets at the party headquarters, 805 James street, N. S. at 8 p. m.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to THE DAILY WORKER.

IN PHILADELPHIA! LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Saturday, January 23, 8. P. M.
at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.

SPEAKERS:
Jay Lovestone, Member Central Executive Committee Workers Party
Benjamin Gitlow, recently released from jail
M. J. O'Leary, prominent Communist journalist
Norman H. Tallentire, District Organizer Workers Party
Morris Yusem, District Organizer Young Workers League
Chairman: R. Baker

Large International Orchestra
Pantomime of Lenin's Funeral by Workers' Theater Alliance
Young Pioneer Chorus
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This Week's Prizes!

Every week THE DAILY WORKER offers prizes for the three best contributions sent in by worker correspondents. Last week's prizes were won by a stockyard worker, a garment worker and a domestic worker. Send in your stories about the conditions in your factory, mill or mine. You may win one of these valuable prizes.

First Prize: "Capital," by Karl Marx, first volume.
Second Prize: "Ancient Society," by Morgan. This book explains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and Engels at the time of its publication.

Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing, framed.

At the Stockyards in Chicago at 5 a. m.

By A Worker Correspondent.

Men, men, men, little, old wisened men, middle-aged men, some heavy-built, others not, many young men, and boys, too, these mostly Negroes. Some women. Each street car brings a load. Off the cars, into "the yards," walking, half running, a parade of rushing feet.

Chicago at that hour is not a beautiful sight. It is dirty, it is muddy, it is foggy. The men of the stockyards seem to cut a path for themselves thru this thickness of clouds and mud into "the yards."

"Buy a copy of THE DAILY WORKER," greets them on this morning. But large numbers do not buy. The

newsboy at the booth selling the sensational capitalist sheets also does not sell many papers. These men, they seem too intent on just one thing, getting into the shop.

"Why don't more of them buy the paper?" asks one of THE DAILY WORKER newsmen.

A tall, well-fed monster, surely seven feet tall, surely weighing 250 pounds, perhaps more, stands at the door—an inspector, a sort of straw boss, maybe a dick. He walks up to a "Daily" newsmen. "Whatcha selling there, girl?" "THE DAILY WORKER." "How much?" "Three cents." "Give me one!" He takes it.

Later a Negro youth, about 17, steps up with outstretched hand. "Gimme one of them, lady?" "Sure." He does not make a move to pay. Another

comes up. "I can't buy one, but can you give me one, too?" "Yes, here you are." Then, as if in a twinkling, hands surround the newsmen, and she presses a copy of THE DAILY WORKER into each one of them. The stampede is on.

They are mostly Negroes, young boys. Some pay for it. Others just take it. But they all want it!

Curiously makes the "Daily" newsmen turn her eyes toward the yards. "What are they doing with the copies of THE DAILY WORKER?" In the glare from the stream of a searchlight (it is still dark) papers are seen to disappear into coat pockets. "Well, they are not throwing them away, anyway."

By this time another group of workers has gathered around the newsmen.

She proceeds to rapidly press a paper into each outstretched hand. One worker gives her a glance of sympathy. It is encouraging. "Buy them on the newsstands every day for three cents. You'll like this paper, once you get to know it. Because it's a workers' paper. Get it every morning on the newsstand. There is a story in it today about the stockyards. There are stories about workers in other trades, too. Workers themselves write for this paper. Buy it on the newsstands every morning for three cents. Read it every day."

With the aid of these short sentences the story is told as each worker enters the yard with a copy of THE DAILY WORKER securely tucked away out of the bosses' sight and to be read when time permits.

Make One Worker Do the Work of Two

(Continued from page 1)
that he is not able to stick the hog and some slip by without being stuck.

Hot Water Finishes Hog.

The hog then goes into a vat of boiling water. Here the live hog struggles and splashes in this boiling foam until one of the men with pole notices it; runs to the spot, lifts it up and calls for a knife to finish what the hot water has three-quarters accomplished. Some days the chains are so speeded-up that the men do not notice the struggles of the hog and the hog goes thru the scraping machine and when it is stuck by the men on the floor the blood is thick and black.

The too-puller on the chain at Armour's has a miserable life. The toes must be well-scalded and if they are not the machine that is supposed to pull off the toes does not do so and that hog goes on. When the chain is speeded-up so that it is impossible to scald the toes enough for the machine to pull them off, an extra man or two are put on to help the too-puller. The job is too hard for one man and there should be two or three men here at all times.

Today there are but two leg scrapers on the chain where there should be four. These workers get about 45 cents an hour.

Two Men Replace Four.

At one time in the hog kill they had two men shaving the hams and two men shaving the shanks. On top of speeding-up the workers and making them do much more work than they did a year or so ago, two men must shave both the hams and the shanks now.

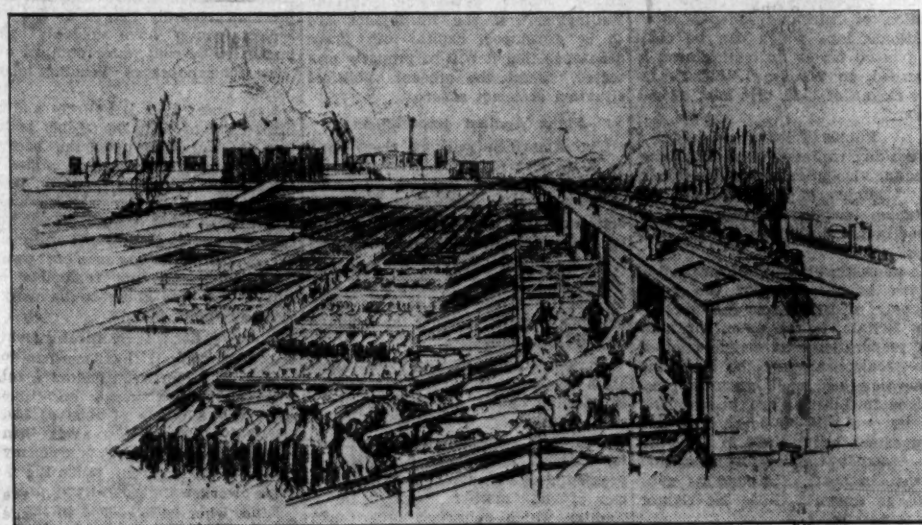
The Armour company has also made the two sideshavers shave the back of the hog as well as the sides thus throwing out one man at this point.

The flank scraper besides scraping out the hair and bristles on the flanks of the hogs must also stamp a number onto the hogs. The stamping used to be done by another man. Today one man must do the work of two.

Where there were three or four shoulder shavers today there are but two. At first in order to keep the men pacified and get them to "break their necks" to turn out the work they gave them a \$7 per week bonus now they get but \$3 to \$4 bonus per week.

Two shaver shavers and one head shaver must do the work that was

THE CATTLE PENS AT ARMOURS



Into these cattle pens every morning are driven large droves of cattle that are sent thru the Armour plant and turned into meat. The workers in the beef killing department get a little higher wages than those in the hog kill, suffer from sanitary conditions that are just as bad. After working on the floor here for a number of years the workers become "musclebound" and get rheumatism. The speed-up system which is practiced here makes nervous wrecks of many of the workers.

formerly done by three snout shavers and two head shavers.

The company has a leg shaver placed on here who has to shave off the bristles and hair that the speed-up leg scraper could not get off. The leg shaver must work hard as sometimes the hogs are very dirty and the company wants to get them all past the government inspector as quickly as possible. This worker must do his best to clean the legs as this is about the only spot on the hog that the government inspector notices because of the rate the chain is traveling.

Must Shave Hogs Clean.

If the hogs are not shaved clean enough the government inspector that is stationed here is supposed to throw them off to one side into the "dirty" room where there are two men to clean the hogs. Sometimes three are put on, but there is always enough work in this department for three and sometimes four men.

Then the hogs that are free of hair

and bristles go to the headers. Two headers must do the work that it took four formerly. The headers must cut the head so that it hangs down by a slender piece of skin. This work is very hard, as they must also break the joint where the head and the body are joined. They must do this from 600 to 800 times an hour. The hog then goes to a government inspector where the glands are looked at.

The bunggutter then gets the hog. There should be two men here but most of the time the company has but one man here.

Condemned Meat for Workers.

After the intestines are cut out they

pass a government inspector and then they go to a sorter. The speed-up system carries the intestines past the inspector so fast that he is not able to put on the five or six stamps that are necessary to condemn the intestines and the sorter mistakes it for the intestines that must be sterilized, which are supposed to have but one stamp, and many pieces of diseased meat that should be condemned are sent to be sterilized and then out for human consumption. All of the good intestines have no stamps.

After the snatcher is thru with the hog it goes to the splitter. This work requires great skill. The splitter must know how much force he must put behind his cleaver to split the hog. The small, young hogs have tender bones and care must be taken that these bones are not shattered. The older hogs have tougher bones and it requires much more force to split these hogs. There are but three men doing this work where at one time they had from four to five work-

ers. They get about 59 to 64 cents an hour with about \$3 to \$4 bonus a week.

Then the hog is looked at by a government inspector who takes those that have ulcers, bruises and damages and throws them on a separate rail and then cuts off the damaged parts. The hog is then used for sausages, or else is sold to the workers in the "yards" as it is impossible to sell these "damaged goods" elsewhere.

Packers Exploit Women.
The hog then comes before a stamper. A woman stands on a small platform about four feet from the floor and stamps the hog at 5 or 6 places. She must stamp 600 to 800 hogs an hour or a total of about 3,000 to 4,500 stamps an hour. She has to stand for five hours at a time with only a fifteen minute relief period in the morning. For this work she gets 37½ cents an hour.

The lard pullers then get the hog. They must pull as much of the leaf lard out of the hog as they can with their bare hands. There should be at least four men to do the work here, but now there are but three.

The lard scrapers must scrape out the leaf lard that the lard pullers were unable to pull out. There is only one man here where there should be two or three. This man gets but 47½ cents an hour.

The lard trimmer then takes out as much of the lard as she can with her knife. This work is mostly done by women who get 42½ cents an hour. The men that did this work before received 47½ cents an hour. There are but two women doing the work now that was done by four men two years ago.

There are four of five women employed to do odd jobs on the floor such as scraping of extra fat and the remaining hair and bristles off the hogs. These women receive 37½ cents an hour for the same work that men did for 47½ cents an hour.

Company Robs Workers.

From the time the hog was stuck to the time the hog reaches the cooler it takes but 25 to 30 minutes. The workers on the first end of the chain start work about seven o'clock and those on the last end of the chain start about half past seven. All must punch their time cards before seven and lose a half hour every day. The company does not pay them a cent for this time spent on the floor waiting for the hog to reach the workers and pays them for what is known as "gang" time.



LENIN SAYS:

"Without a political organ a movement deserving the name of a political movement is unthinkable."

The American movement has its political organ—

The Daily Worker

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A Contest in Scabbery

When company unions were first launched by the employers they were recognized instantly as organizations created to scab upon the regular unions. But the reactionary officialdom of the unions displayed their total incapacity to deal with these threats to organized labor. Every suggestion on the part of the rank and file that would strengthen the unions was contemptuously swept aside. As the company unions continued to grow and the other unions declined just because the leaders would not fight for the demands of the membership, some of the leaders of labor had a bright idea—to enable them to exist as leeches upon the rank and file of labor.

These labor leaders decided they could become better scabs than the regular scabs organized in the company unions. They started first with the B. & O. plan on the railroad that bears that name and they did such a good job of it that even the most bitter enemies of organized labor are in favor of that system. The Pennsylvania railroad is ready to aid in the introduction of this plan on its road, because it has learned that the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio road under the plan inaugurated by William H. Johnston of the Machinists is more effective than it ever was under the old conditions. So Atterbury and the directors of the Pennsylvania are now ready to ditch their own company unions and permit the traitors to labor to conduct the B. & O. type of company union for them.

It is a contest in scabbery, with the trade union officialdom proving that they can out-scab the regular organizations of company scabs. There is but one way to meet this amazing treachery and that is for the rank and file to drive from their labor organizations these B. & O. plan scoundrels and force them to receive their keep from the bosses they serve instead of from the dues paid by the workers they are betraying.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

Meetings are now being held thruout the world to commemorate the life and work of Lenin and to draw inspiration from his achievements in order to enable the working class to advance in ever stronger columns toward the storming of the last ramparts of capitalism. Here in the United States these meetings, commemorating the second anniversary, are already under way and reports indicate an encouraging revival of interest in the revolutionary movement on the part of the masses.

Considering the record of flagrant betrayals of labor confronting the working class in the form of B. & O. plans, labor banking, labor insurance, long-term contracts, forcible arbitration, and other devices encouraged by the labor fakers at the head of most American unions there is one principle enunciated by Lenin that deserves particular mention at this time:

"The victory of the working class is impossible unless the opportunist, social-traitor leaders are exposed, disgraced and expelled."

The Workers (Communist) Party of America and its organ, THE DAILY WORKER, ever strive to put into practice in this country the lessons of Lenin and Leninism and those masses who attend the memorial meetings should be urged to get behind this, the only daily Leninist paper published on earth in the English language.

A Crime to Be a Union Man

The Don Chafin, sheriff of Logan county, West Virginia, is in the federal prison for bootlegging, the system of terror intimately connected with his name still prevails in that benighted community. Only a day or so ago a miner was discharged from the Island Creek Coal company and the foreman wrote on his time card that the reason for his discharge was because he was a union man and wrote "news into union paper."

Following his discharge, the miner was beaten up, arrested and thrown into jail. This story, related yesterday in our news columns, is one of hundreds of a similar nature. In half the coal fields of the United States it is a crime to be a union man. The most damning part of yesterday's story was that which referred to the fact that two organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, at the request of the miner who was afterwards discharged, came into the vicinity to do organization work, but left when they were told by agents of the bosses to do so.

Such conditions can be overcome by organization work, but what is required is a battery of militant organizers that will really strive to organize the non-union fields, not merely draw their salaries while looting in the best hotels of the district.

Dawes Holds Senate in Contempt

The clownish vice-president of the United States, Charles G. Dawes, delivered a verbal broadside over the radio Tuesday night against senators opposed to the world court. Yesterday morning the senators came back with a "hazing" against Dawes.

Under fire from Senators Copeland of New York and Reed of Missouri the vice-president apologized, claiming that he did not refer to those who had spoken on the senate floor that day.

He then showed his contempt for the senate by turning his chair over to Senator LaFollette and leaving the chamber for lunch. However, as far as the workers and farmers are concerned there is little difference between the two. LaFollette claims to be a progressive republican, but is taken into the camp of the reactionaries and assigned to committee posts denied his father.

Dawes and the old guard show by their attitude that they consider the present LaFollette a joke. It is about time those who support the remnants of the LaFollette third party aggregation reach the same conclusion and proceed to create a party that will speak in the interests of the exploited workers and the impoverished farmers.

The braggart despot of Italy, Mussolini, not content with forcibly suppressing all customs not strictly Italian, such as burning the yule-log, lighting Christmas trees, etc., now demands that all people within territory claimed by Italy change their names to Italian, under threat of loss of citizenship and exile. Thus one more group in that distraught nation has cause to stifle the tyrant.

Danger Ahead for Labor

Article IV.

THE rise of "labor" banking and "labor" insurance enterprises is coincident with the increasing domination of American imperialism.

Beginning in 1920, with the establishment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' bank, on June 30, 1925, there were listed 35 "labor" banks with total resources of over \$100,000,000. Most of these banks are organized by the bureaucracies of unions composed of decisive sections of the workers—notably among the railway organizations, engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, machinists, railway carmen, clerks and freight handlers, coal miners, etc.

Side by side with this method of debauching sections of the workers who occupy strategic positions in American industry, goes the extension of the B. & O. plan and other company union schemes.

The needle trades unions have also established their own banks.

THE most cordial welcome is extended to these enterprises by the capitalist press. A typical comment is that of the Chicago Daily News in its issue of August 22, 1925:

"The labor banks, although claiming a liberal measure of success, urge conservatism upon the unions in connection with such financial enterprises. . . . Since the recent suspension by the federal government of the issue of treasury savings certificates. . . . the labor banks. . . have felt it their duty to encourage thrift and the prudent investment of workers' savings. The policies of the labor banks, therefore, have to be MOST CONSERVATIVE. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE RELATION BETWEEN CERTAIN LABOR BANKS AND THE LARGER GENERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARE MOST CORDIAL. THERE HAS BEEN CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THEM IN THE MARKETING OF SOUND SECURITIES. In conferences of financiers, representatives of labor banks have shown themselves level-headed and FAIR-MINDED."

"Destructive radicals say, sorrowfully, that the labor banks are making capitalists of wage workers and seriously interfering with the propaganda of Communism, confiscation and class struggle. That is, of course, AN EXCELLENT BY-PRODUCT OF THE ENTERPRISES." (Emphasis mine—W. F. D.)

"LABOR" insurance, another effective method of bribing the labor aristocracy, has been urged upon the labor movement for some time but at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, it received the endorsement of that body.

Speaking to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last November, Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the

A. F. of L. urged the entry of the union into the enterprise and stated that a national insurance company already had been formed by the heads of some fifty unions.

American imperialism has corrupted a large section of the organized workers. It has divided the labor movement. It has been urged on to this task by the increasing imperialist antagonisms—some of which we have pointed out.

We have in America, then, the condition described by Lenin:

"The drawing of monopolistically high profits by capitalists of one of the many branches of industry, or of one of the many nations, enables them economically to bribe separate strata of the workers, and temporarily even a considerable minority of them, and thereby drawing them into supporting the bourgeoisie of a given branch of industry or a given nation against the bourgeoisie of all other nations. The increased antagonism between the imperialistic nations over the division of the world strengthens this tendency. In this way there is effected a union of imperialism with opportunism."

The division of the labor movement by class collaboration schemes, the rowing arrangement of the American imperialist producing strained relations with other groups of workers, the utilization of the whole working class—these are strong signals which the masses cannot afford not to notice and interpret correctly as warnings to extend and consolidate the labor movement, give it political understanding and direction and drive

from power the bureaucratic agents of imperialism in the unions.

ALTHO the imperialists denounce the class struggle and their bureaucrats betray it, the exigencies of imperialist policy, at home and abroad, force the sharpening of the struggle.

In the anthracite coal industry, 150,000 miners have been on strike since September 1. The bureaucracy had kept the maintenance men at work and sabotaged the strike but now the grievance committee of District 1—the largest and most important district—has demanded the withdrawal of all maintenance men. This, in the face of the supine attitude of the officialdom and its studied attempts to make the strike a mere "withdrawal of labor," is an indication of the basic soundness of this important section of the organized labor movement.

In the railroad industry, particularly among the shopmen, boiler-makers, maintenance of way workers, blacksmiths, machinists, car repairers, clerks and freight handlers, electricians—there are evidences of a new resentment against the capitalist and concern over the small percentage of organization maintained since the disastrous betrayal of the strike of 1922.

A SURVEY of the industry made by Otto Wangerin, editor of the Railway Amalgamationist, by reading the letters from rank and file in the official journals and securing answers to a questionnaire sent to militants, shows that there is a strong sentiment for a campaign to organize the unorganized and for a general wage increase.

In addition to this broad mass senti-

ment for strengthening the railway unions—so strong that the bureaucrats have been forced to make some pretense of starting organization campaigns—there are a number of anti-administration movements crystallizing in such unions as the Telegraphers, Clerks and Freight-Handlers, Trainmen, etc. As yet these movements of the rank and file are formless and without any concrete direction, expressing themselves either in a tendency toward secession movements or organizational resistance to the bureaucracy within the union.

These movements of the rank and file of the unions must be organized around such basic issues as they will fight for and the process of building a broad resistance to the labor agents of imperialism in the unions begun. Out of the elementary struggles, energetic and careful work will first very gradually and then with increasing speed, organize a powerful proletarian army which cannot be debauched and demoralized.

THE danger of a wide offensive against the whole American working class is imminent as shown by the increasing efforts towards the militarization of the workers and the growing international imperialist rivalry. For imperialism the menace of war is never absent.

Said Lenin: "For under capitalism, no other basis for the division of spheres of influence, interests, colonies, etc., is possible, except the basis of the relative POWER of the participants in this division, their respective general economic, financial and

war powers. . . . For that very reason the 'inter-imperialistic' or 'ultra-imperialistic' alliances, in the face of capitalist realities, are of necessity—regardless of the form in which these alliances would be formed, whether in the form of an imperialist coalition against another imperialist coalition, or in the form of a general alliance of all the imperialist powers—only pauses between one war and another."

We have seen that in the United States the labor officials who are supposed to fight the workers' battles are leading them like sheep into the camp of their imperialist enemies. Even the wage struggles of the workers are sabotaged and in place of an uncompromising attempt to raise unconditionally the standard of living that such demands as are made are accompanied by efficiency schemes like the B. & O. plan which deliberately encourage the speeding up of the work while killing their class spirit.

In addition is the acceptance of the military plans of the imperialists and a hostile attitude toward all other sections of the working class who resist domination by American imperialism.

TO prevent the wholesale enslavement and militarization of the labor movement and the unorganized masses it is not only necessary to organize the workers around their immediate demands. It is also necessary that into the broad movement of the workers against the bosses and the bureaucracy he brought the knowledge of the why and wherefore of the joint anti-working class action of the imperialists and their labor agents.

In this connection the teachings of Lenin are of inestimable value to the labor movement. Knowledge of the strategy and tactics of the capitalists in the imperialist epoch are the first requirement.

LENIN put this problem as the first point on the order of business of the working class and especially of its most advanced section. He said:

"Without understanding the economic cause of this phenomenon and without a proper appraisal of its political and social meaning it is impossible to make even one step forward in the direction of solving the most important problems of the Communist movement and the coming social revolution."

Important as this understanding is for the British, French and Japanese working class it is a thousand times more important for the American labor and revolutionary movement—a movement which raises the banner of the social revolution in the country which has at the same time the most powerful world position and the most backward working class.

For the leaders of the struggle in the trade unions against the bureaucracy, the most detailed knowledge of and ability to apply the teachings of Lenin on imperialism are indispensable.

Notes of an Internationalist

No. 4—A Fascist King in Hungary?

By JOHN PEPPER.

HUNGARY is once more the subject of wide discussion not only by virtue of its imprisonment and torture of Communists but also because of new putsch tendencies. It is interesting to note that the government and the bourgeoisie inevitably charge the Communists with an attempted "putsch" when they themselves are really hatching putsch plans.

The counter-revolution in Hungary has created a paradoxical situation: Hungary calls itself a "kingdom" but it has no king. At its head stands Horthy, as regent. He publicly declares himself a loyal legitimist but this declaration does not prevent his simply chasing out of the country with cannons and machine guns the late King Carl when he attempted to assert his "legitimate" kingly prerogatives.

A thirteen year old son survives

King Carl and he is now revered and recognized as "King" Otto by the Hungarian monarchists. The Hungarian legitimists are a very influential element in that they are the political representatives of the big landowners and of finance capitalism. The opponents of the legitimists are the so-called "supporters of the free elective monarchy," they represent chiefly the urban petty bourgeoisie and the wealthy peasantry.

The struggle between the legitimists and the anti-legitimists, the "supporters of the free elective monarchy," hitherto resulted in a certain balance of power. This balance is now jeopardized by a new factor. The Hungarian fascists have now advanced their own royal candidates: an archduke of the expelled Hapsburg dynasty. His name is Albrecht and he is a young adventurer of great wealth and of still greater ambitions. During the struggle between Horthy and King Carl this young Albrecht, altho himself

a Hapsburg, supported Horthy. The candidacy of a fascist king in Hungary possesses also an international significance in that the Albrecht monarchy would mean the final separation of Hungary from Austria, an alliance with Mussolini, reconciliation with the Roumanian nationalists, and the closest co-operation with the Bavarian legitimists.

The Hungarian legitimists, and also the social-democrats are extremely alarmed over the appearance of a fascist royal candidate. The supporters of "King" Otto initiated a counter-demonstration, the social-democrats declared that they would fight with all their might against the fascist royal candidate, while, if not exactly supporting, at least comprehending the "legitimate" claims, political, juridical and moral, of the "legitimate" heir apparent.

The Hungarian social-democracy never misses an opportunity to expose its fundamentally reactionary character.

Body Blows to Filipino Independence

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

FOR the benefit of those people (if there are any) who honestly believe that the American government has any intentions of giving freedom to the Philippine Islands, even in the far distant future, a perusal of a exclusive Washington dispatch which appeared in the January 13, issue of the New York Herald-Tribune, should act as a curative.

This influential capitalist daily, in close contact with the Coolidge administration, informs us that instead of granting even an iota of freedom to the Philippine Islands, preparations are now being made to strengthen the hold of American imperialism on that victim of "democracy." I shall quote a part of the dispatch for the information of DAILY WORKER readers: "A strong bill, radically amending the present organic act for the Philippines, and materially strengthening the hands of Governor General Leonard Wood, will be introduced in the house within the next month with the co-operation of the war department and the support of the Coolidge administration."

To Protect Investments.

"While at present, with the legislature not in session, Governor Wood is not much troubled, reports from the Philippines which committee members have received indicate that his actions are so hampered by Filipino politicians that he has great difficulty in promulgating constructive measures. The bill will in some way do away with the present feature of the organic act under which a great deal of power and patronage are granted to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate."

"Mention has also been made of altering in some respects the provisions limiting the amount of land any person may hold. This point was brought up at the recent hearing on the alleged British rubber monopoly as an objection to American investing in Philippine rubber plantations."

"This change and the increased power to the governor general will, it is hoped, make the Philippines seem a surer investment for American capital."

Talking about "ultimate independence," while at the same time strengthening the hold of American capitalism; laying the foundations for future investments, which means that with the passing of time, America's interest in the Philippines increases,

instead of decreased, preparing the ground for the greedy claw of American imperialism to more and more take away every pretense of any freedom whatsoever, and make the question of "ultimate independence" a national joke which can be compared in so far as its truthfulness is concerned, to Woodrow Wilson's famous slogan of 1916, "He kept us out of war."

Rubber Cultivation. According to Judge John W. Hausermann, vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, the cultivation of rubber in the Philippines should take place.

We know that the American capitalists are keenly resenting the world monopoly of rubber on the part of Great Britain, to the extent of making preparations to compete on a large scale. Already the Firestone corporation has made gigantic preparations in Liberia, and undoubtedly any day we will be hearing of like arrangements being made in the Philippine Islands, which would mean that the rope of bondage around its neck would be drawn a little bit tighter than it now is.

Wants Government Assistance.

A plea for "government protection in relation to the Philippines," was made by Harvey S. Firestone, before the committee of interstate and foreign commerce of congress, on January 15.

He stated that in May 1923, he conducted an investigation of new sources of rubber supply, and found that the soil and climate of the Philippine Islands advantageous, "with good labor possibilities."

"Because of the land laws now in

force in the Philippines and the attitude of the native government," Firestone stated, "our investigators advised against the attempting any larger rubber developments in the Philippines. If the Philippines are to be developed, capital must have assurance that it will be properly protected, which the present political situation does not assure."

Fight Against Imperialism.

The American working class have as their duty to aggressively fight for the freedom of the Philippine Islands, as well as for the freedom of every country which is under the subjection of American imperialism.

As Karl Marx taught, it is a part of our struggle for working class rule in America to see to it that no other part of the world is under the bondage of our imperialists.

Marx wrote as follows: "The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the imperialism of the mother country for a country which oppresses others can never be free."

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which has a branch in the United States, as well as in almost all of the countries where America carries out its imperialist policy, should be supported in its work of rallying all workers, peasants, students as well as revolutionary nationalists under its banner for an aggressive campaign against the greatest enemy of the progress of the working class of the world—American imperialism.

DAILY WORKER BANQUET IN NEW YORK, FEB. 21, IN YORKVILLE CASINO

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER from all the cities in the east are expected to attend THE DAILY WORKER banquet which will take place in Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., Sunday, Feb. 21, in New York.

No tickets are for sale for this banquet, but from each city those who have performed the greatest service to THE DAILY WORKER will be brought to the banquet as guests of THE DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York. This club consists of all readers in New York who secure ten dollars worth of subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER before February 15. Every reader is invited to become a member of this club. For further particulars apply to THE DAILY WORKER New York Agency, 108 East 14th street.

LaFollette Group Comes to Grief

By HARRISON GEORGE

WASHINGTON dispatches indicate that the "progressives" among the congressmen and senators who may be generally tagged as the "LaFollette group" have suddenly had a bucket of ice-cold water dumped over their fond hopes of "leading labor's fight."

Ever since 1919 LaFollette and his little band of petty bourgeois politicians, have traded upon the backing given them by labor as exemplified by the railway unions particularly. These unions known as the "sixteen standard railroad labor organizations" were the outstanding bulwark of such radical measures as government ownership. Who does not remember the magic that was going to be worked by the "Plumb plan?"

IN conventions at Montreal, Denver and Cincinnati the American Federation of Labor even endorsed these measures—which verge on "socialism" in the minds of tens of thousands. But alas, and also a lack! Where is the Plumb plan today? Upon what evil days and ways are fallen the footsteps of the standard railway unions?

A bill is to be proposed to the congress the text of which is yet secret, being withheld by its proponents—among whom, strangely appear both the rail union executives and the railroad company executives, even the hard-boiled Pennsylvania.

But enough is known of this bill to indicate that it will forbid the railway workers the right to strike, and create "boards of adjustment" that speed up the workers, that it creates a federal commission appointed by Coolidge to supervise negotiations between unions and companies and that, finally, decisions shall be filed in U. S. courts and have the force of federal law—against which the workers may strike only by violating the order of the government itself.

AS long as the "peace and harmony" end of the bill was played up, the "progressives" and all their ilk, publicists and liberals, crowded over the wonderful new era that was about to dawn over the battle-strewn field of the class struggle on the railroads. But suddenly there was a shock.

A visit by railroad union executives, accompanied by their attorney, Donald Richberg, and representatives of the companies, was made to the White House. The exceeding virtues of the bill were proclaimed to Coolidge by no other than Mr. Atterbury

of the Pennsylvania railroad and Coolidge gave way from his usual crab-apple dignity to a sweet air of approval.

RESULT: The bill, and along with it the leadership of the railway labor unions, was given into the hands of reactionaries in both the senate and the house, Jim Watson in the senate and Parker in the house, who are proceeding to use it, as one of the disillusioned journalists describe—"as a reservoir of whitewash and a charter of political respectability" before the eyes of labor for the Coolidge administration.

Adding up the sums of results we see that the "LaFollette group" is left standing out in the cold, shivering in the icy blasts of isolation wondering what the hell has gotten into the railroad labor unions and petulantly demanding "clarification of the matter" from the executives of said labor organizations who have turned over political leadership of railroad labor to Coolidge and his pirate crew of reactionaries in congress.

LET us whisper something to these disconsolate "progressives." While yet you were railing against the Communists, and were joined with the reactionaries in condemning the "borders from within" the labor unions, the same borders, thru the Trade Union Educational League, were warning the workers of the menace of class collaboration schemes. Now that such collaboration is having its political consequences you find that not only are the Communists isolated, but you the "wise guys" the "progressives" are also in the same boat and can sink or swim for all the bureaucrats at head of railway unions care. We may draw a moral:

Class collaboration is the most important political development in the realm of labor's relation to capital and is deserving of more attention than is being given it. Meanwhile, let the "progressives" weep for the promised land beyond Jordan.

Grants Mitchell the Spotlight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Secretary of War Davis announced today he would grant his consent to the appearance of Col. William Mitchell as a witness before the house military affairs committee investigating aviation. The committee asked Davis' consent because Mitchell's court martial sentence of five years' suspension is under review by the war department.